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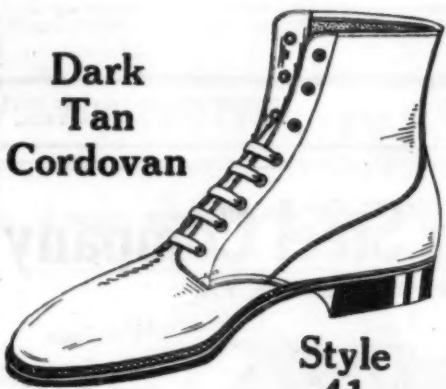
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TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, MED. CORPS, U.S.A.

The chief surgeon of the A.E.F. in Weekly Bulletin No. 43, Feb. 3, 1919, gives an interesting statement concerning the stagnation in temporary promotions in the Medical Corps abroad. He points out that the necessity for making promotions in the Medical Corps of the A.E.F. has been especially urgent because most of the Reserve Corps officers were commissioned in the lowest grade (first lieutenant), which was originally the only one, including men who had been fifteen or twenty years in practice. It was the intention of the surgeon general to give these men prompt promotion as soon as their fitness for positions of increased responsibility was demonstrated, but the machinery for promotion has presented unexpected difficulties in the A.E.F., and therefore we find the proportion of lieutenants to be about sixty per cent. instead of the fourteen per cent. provided by law. The bulletin further says:

On Jan. 16, 1919, the chief surgeon forwarded to G.H.Q. through headquarters, S.O.S., a list of recommendations for promotion embracing 85 lieutenant colonels to grade of colonel, 282 majors to grade of lieutenant colonel, 932 captains to grade of major, and 2,457 lieutenants to grade of captain. This list is a long one because there have been great and unfortunate delays in making promotions in the Medical Corps of the A.E.F., and it represents an accumulation to fill long existing vacancies. That this list does not exhaust the vacancies existing under the law is shown by the fact that if these promotions are made there will still remain the following vacancies: 241 in grade of colonel, 293 in grade of lieutenant colonel, 1,151 in grade of major, and 1,323 in grade of captain. It does not embrace all the medical officers in the A.E.F., who have earned their promotion and should be given it, but it does include those whose length of service in the A.E.F. and whose reports as to the character of service justify it.

It is certain that many of the medical officers serving with the British have not received the promotion to which the law and the character of their services have entitled them. They have failed to get their merited promotion because in addition to the obstacles, delays and accidents which have been incidental to the history of promotions in the A.E.F. there was the added delay of mail communication with the B.E.F. and the great difficulty in getting from the 900 or more officers on duty with the British the reports of character of service and qualifications upon which the roster was based which determined their promotion up to and including major.

Very few promotions were made during the first ten months of the existence of the American expeditionary forces. Those proposed by the chief surgeon were, as a rule, disapproved on the ground that a definite and methodical scheme of promotion, which would, as nearly as possible, do justice to all, should be presented before the commander-in-chief would be willing to make promotions except in very exceptional cases. Such a scheme was finally worked out and presented to the commanding general, S.O.S., on May 17, 1918, by whom it was forwarded May 19.

Major Gen. F. J. Kernan, commanding general, S.O.S., forwarded the plan approved to General Pershing's headquarters and recommended that it be adopted as the basis for promotions of officers in the Medical Corps serving with the A.E.F. in Europe. The chief surgeon, A.E.F., adds:

This plan was for the application of the principle of selection for the grades of captain and major by means of a roster on which each man took his place according to a roster number obtained by the addition of certain factors, which were:

1. Age, which represents in a general way professional experience.
2. Military service, which represents military experience.
3. Character of service and special qualifications, which are given a numerical value in accordance with a special report made in each case by the immediate superior officer.

This scheme was approved in principle May 31 and finally approved by the commander-in-chief June 27. The first list was forwarded on June 15 and five others in July. A number of other lists were forwarded in August. All lists after Sept. 4 were held at G.H.Q. for action there under G.O. 78. Promotions of lieutenants, however, were not cabled to Washington, but sent by courier, and even in the case of those of higher grades the inevitable delays in the War Department made the process of getting through a promotion very slow. The entire summer passed without any promotions being received by Medical Reserve officers except one group on June 6. It was recently discovered that the list which was forwarded from this office on Aug. 21 and sent by cable to The Adjutant General on Sept. 2 was apparently never received, but apparently lost in the cable office. This list contained the names of 54 captains recommended for promotion to major. A letter was recently written requesting that these nominations, which received the approval of the commander-in-chief more than four months ago, be now published as promotions of that date. The chief surgeon was informed Sept. 4 by The Adjutant, A.E.F., that a new War Department general order on the subject of promotions (G.O. 78, War Dept., Aug. 22, 1918) was en route from the United States. It was hoped that this order, which authorized promotions to be made by the commander-in-chief up to and including the grade of colonel, subject to confirmation by the War Department, would greatly simplify and expedite promotions. This expectation was, however, disappointed because the opinion was advanced that in order to determine the question of whether vacancies existed an approved table of organization was necessary. It was then pointed out by the chief surgeon that as the law provided that there should be a certain proportion of medical officers in each grade, the number of vacancies in each grade could be readily determined by applying the proportions to the total number of medical officers in the A.E.F. The opinion was then expressed by The Judge Advocate's Office that the surgeon general should be a party to this arrangement in order that the legal proportions in each grade should not be exceeded for the Medical Department with the other forces. The question of the applicability of G.O. 78 to the Medical Department was finally referred to the War Department by cablegram of the commander-in-chief, dated Oct. 11, which was replied to by the Chief of Staff on Oct. 19, stating that it did not apply to officers in the Medical Department. It is understood that the negative in this cable was an error in coding. When the matter was again presented by the commander-in-chief on Oct. 28 for reconsideration he was informed by cable of Nov. 5 that his request for authority to promote medical officers was approved. The chief surgeon was informed of this decision on Nov. 7, but four days later the armistice was signed and stopped all temporary promotions. During this short period, however, 672 medical, 32 sanitary and 53 veterinary officers were promoted.

REPORT ON ST. AIGNAN CAMP.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from General Harbord, commanding general, Service of Supply, A.E.F., under date of March 3:

Prior to Nov. 11 St. Aignan was used primarily as a replacement camp and its facilities constructed accordingly. After Nov. 11 it was converted into a casual embarkation camp. While the camp was being constructed for embarkation purposes it had to handle troops received from two directions, replacements passing through for the front and B and C class casualties passing through from the front to seaports. Due to the sudden change from expatriation to repatriation of troops this camp was handling B and C class evacuees before it was prepared to do so. Due to incomplete state of reconstruction during January the capacity of the camp was somewhat overtaxed resulting in some discomfort. This was partially due to the following:

Overestimating the amount of shipping for December and January; underestimating the number of B and C class evacuees; loss of individual records which caused delay in evacuation; shortage of rail transportation to ports. Many B and C class men were evacuated to St. Aignan whose physical condition was such that they should have been retained longer

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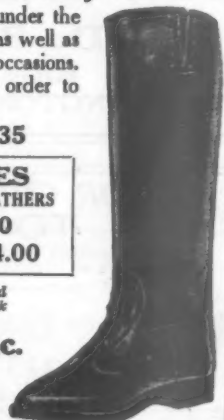
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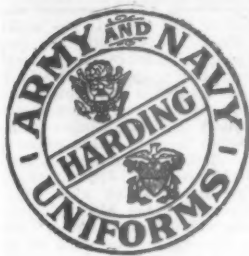
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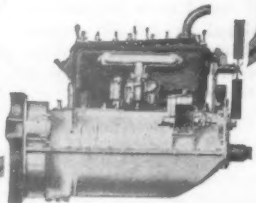
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in hospitals. In some cases this was due to soldiers concealing their disabilities with the hope that they would be evacuated, thereby expediting their return to United States. However, all men were examined on arrival at St. Aignan and the physically unfit, those requiring medical attention, were immediately sent to hospital at that place. As undoubtedly certain men tried to conceal their ailments in order to avoid going to the hospital, it is probable that some men were evacuated to ports who should have been retained in hospital. Since the latter part of January only potentially Class A men are being evacuated through St. Aignan. All really B and C class men are being evacuated through hospitals and sent home as patients. At present shelter at St. Aignan more than sufficient, food good and sufficient, kitchens and mess halls adequate, bunks, bed sacks, straw, fuel and stores sufficient. Men go to meals on schedule so as to avoid waiting in line. Duck boards in practically all occupied portions of camp, and men can go to necessary places without getting in the mud. Reports of inspectors and medical officers indicate that all sick and wounded have always received proper and sufficient attention, unless they have escaped detection through their own efforts, General Pershing has seen and approves this cablegram.

CONDITIONS AT BREST.

Chaplain W. B. Ayers, U.S.N., who recently returned to the United States from Brest, France, where he served for eight months, in an interesting personal letter to Secretary Daniels defends the conditions at Brest. He writes that he maintained an office there through the worst period both regarding climatic and military conditions and that he was in the best possible position to learn conditions first hand. "Notwithstanding the fact," says Chaplain Ayers, "that we were living in a city not equipped as American cities are with the modern sanitary arrangements to which we are accustomed, it will be difficult to find, in the average American town, hospitals better equipped in essentials or better conducted. The doctors and nurses were able and devoted; some of the names among the physicians are familiar in the world of surgery and medical science. When I have noted the great number of patients passing through these hospitals I have marveled at the unflinching tenderness of the nurses toward their patients. It would not be greatly surprising had they become somewhat cold and indifferent, but I never knew this to occur in a single case. These girls were marvels of gentleness and all consideration of self seemed lost in their sense of duty to their patients. If I had the awarding of honors, every one of them would be decorated and I believe the boys, healed by their care, would agree with me.

"So far as the Navy is concerned, our boys were splendidly cared for, not only in Brest, but in all the bases and training stations of the Navy in France. They were well housed, warmly clothed, adequately fed. In Brest some form of entertainment was provided for them practically every night. Most of them were enthusiastic for the Service. They were a happy crowd. We had comparatively little sickness. In one training station in Brest we had an average of approximately 2,000 Navy men; as fine a looking crowd of boys and as happy a crowd as you ever saw; strong, healthy, clear-eyed kids, whom it was a pride and a joy to look upon. Despite all that has been said about France in this regard, I believe that moral conditions among the Navy boys there reached a higher plane than among the same number of men in home camp, Admiral Wilson having always in mind the best interests of the men."

"We lost 2,000 men with influenza, but we saved many, many thousands more in the same hospitals and tents that have now become the objects of condemnation. Those we lost were too far gone; there was not a chance for them with any treatment. Those we saved were brought through because of the unremitting toil and self-sacrifice of doctors and nurses." The Chaplain had the influenza himself.

Chaplain Ayers, among other things, states that it is true that dead bodies were placed on trucks because this was the only available means of transportation and at the time when the influenza raged most terribly there was not a coffin to be had nor the lumber to build them; as was the case, he states, in some cities in America. Where coffins could not be secured each body was swathed in canvas or sheeting and completely covered. The grave of each man was marked with a cross. An appropriate burial service was given, and where Catholics and Protestants mingled in the same grave, the priest and minister stood side by side and together invoked the Divine blessing. Each body when buried was provided with an identification tag.

D.S. MEDAL FOR FOUR ARMY OFFICERS.

When the Secretary of War delivered a Distinguished Service Medal to Lieut. Col. H. J. Koehler, U.S.A., on March 3, in connection with the award of medals to four Army officers, as noted in our issue of March 8, Mr. Baker said: "The Chief of Staff, General March was a member of the first class at the Military Academy instructed by Colonel Koehler. The Colonel's career in the Army has, of course, been long and distinguished, and I have great pleasure in asking a member of his first class, now the Chief of Staff, to attach the medal to his coat."

Secretary Baker said, in making the presentations: "The institution of the Distinguished Service Medal in the Army of the United States is in recognition of the fact that in an Army of modern times, all the fighting is not done on the fighting front, but that those who served by way of preparing others, and those whose services were especially necessary in association with military operations, are equally serving in the cause. This medal is also awarded to civilians, because under conditions of modern warfare it has been discovered, of course, that the civilian side is inseparably connected with the actual fighting side; that modern war engages all the power of the nation, military, industrial, financial



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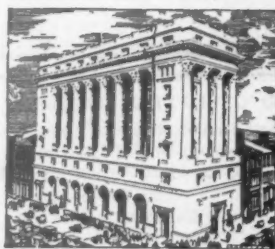
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and moral. The Distinguished Service Medal is, therefore, awarded not for technical, military or combat service, but is awarded to those who in positions of great responsibility have conferred distinguished service upon their country through the Military Establishment and in association with it.

"I have very great pleasure to-day, on behalf of the Government, in the name of the Congress, though not by its specific direction, and in the name of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, to award the Distinguished Service Medal to the four medalists who are here."

The citations were as follows:

Brig. Gen. Edward L. Munson, U.S.A., for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. He developed the scheme of field training for officers and enlisted men of the Medical Department; directed the organization and administration of the medical officers' training camps and organized and administered the Medical Branch of the General Staff.

Col. Theodore C. Lyster, U.S.A., for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service; for duty rendered in the office of the Surgeon General as Chief, Air Service Division.

Col. John T. Thompson, U.S.A., retired, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Chief of the Small-Arms Division of the office of the Chief of Ordnance, in which capacity he was charged with the design and production of all small-arms and ammunition thereby supplied to the U.S. Army, which results he achieved with such signal success that serviceable rifles and ample ammunition therefore were at all times available for all troops ready to receive and use them.

Lieut. Col. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. At the beginning of the war he was placed in charge of the physical training in officers' training camps. These and also four divisional camps were personally visited by him. He personally instructed 200,000 officers and enlisted men of the new Army.

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WORK STOPPED ON BATTLE CRUISERS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued a statement on March 10 as a further explanation of his reasons for going abroad accompanied by Rear Admirals Griffin, Taylor and Earle, U.S.N., to study the designs of the capital ships evolved by the European navies as a result of the lessons of the war. The striking feature of the statement is that Mr. Daniels announces in it the temporary suspension of work on the construction of the battle cruisers owing to the difference of opinion among our leading Navy authorities on design and construction. The statement reads:

"The conclusion relating to the type of capital ships resulting from a close study of naval activities of the present war has created such a difference of opinion among naval experts that the Secretary of the Navy has directed the temporary suspension of the building of the large battle cruisers.

"Admiral Mayo, the commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, when before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, stated that in his opinion the most effective capital ship of to-day is a high speed battleship which carries the great gun power and armor protection of a battleship and as much as possible of the high speed of a battle cruiser. Such naval experts as Admiral Benson and Admiral Sims, as a result of their observations and study abroad, concur in the opinion of Admiral Mayo.

"Many of the high ranking officers of the Navy Department likewise concur in this opinion, while many of the experts of the General Board are of the opinion that the battle cruisers as planned should be proceeded with and battleships of slower speed, greater gun power, and greater protection be likewise constructed.

"Because of the difference of opinion among naval experts, the large amount of money involved (between \$180,000,000 and \$200,000,000), and the great question of fighting efficiency being involved, the Secretary of the Navy has directed temporary suspension of the construction of the battle cruisers. Little of the work on the hulls has been done. Some of the electrical machinery has been started, but it is not contemplated that the delay of two months or so will be such as to interfere seriously with the proper decision in the matter.

"It is because of the difference of opinion among experts and to study naval lessons taught by the war that the Secretary of the Navy is taking the chiefs of the technical bureaus of the Navy Department with him to

Europe to study the question with naval experts, and obtain such other technical information as is possible while abroad from studies of foreign plans and specifications."

Mr. Daniels said that his present plans included a stop of one day at Brest, from where he will go direct to Paris to consult with Admiral W. S. Benson who is a member of the American delegation at the Peace Conference. Later he will go to London and Rome, but he was undecided before leaving Washington which city he would visit first.

NEW BRITISH WARSHIP DESIGN.

In the design of the new battleships and battle cruisers for the United States Navy to be constructed under the naval program full advantage will be taken of the lessons learned in battle experiences of the British navy during the present war. Particular thought will be given to the combination of gun power, armament and speed for the battleships and battle cruisers. Some of the advances made by British warships since the commencement of the war include new and effective construction against torpedo attack and mines. The London Engineer, in describing recently the large British cruisers of the Furious class, says that they are of comparatively light draught and enormous length; the Courageous, for example, could accommodate on her fore-deck a battleship of the King Edward class, which was 440 feet on the water line. The British, it is stated, constructed naval guns of 18-inch muzzle diameter for some of their warships, and a number of these guns were mounted aboard ship. What results were obtained from the firing of these 18-inch guns has not yet been officially made public.

Speaking of the originality of design of the new British warships the Engineer says: "We do not hesitate to affirm that no other country could have built such ships in addition to the enormous number of naval and mercantile vessels which have been launched in the United Kingdom during the past four years. Special interest attaches to the Renown, the Furious and the Courageous, not only by reason of the atmosphere of mystery that has hitherto surrounded them, but still more because of the extraordinary boldness of their design." The Furious, it is added, as originally planned was a battle cruiser of absolutely novel type, capable of running down the fastest enemy ships in any weather

and dealing them stunning blows with her two 18-inch guns. For certain reasons, however, the armament was changed prior to her completion and she left the builders' hands armed with a single 18-inch gun, the fore part of the deck being occupied by a large hangar, surmounted by a runway for launching seaplanes. Early in 1918 the Furious went into dockyard for conversion into a floating airdrome. The 18-inch gun was removed and the whole of the deck abaft the single huge funnel was fitted up as a landing deck, the area being approximately 300 feet by 100 feet. Beneath is a hangar, from which the machines are brought up to the deck by power hoists. The forward landing deck, which also has a hangar beneath it, is connected with the after platform by flying decks running each side of the funnel. Machines have no difficulty in landing on the deck of the Furious after returning from a flight. This has greatly enhanced the value of airplanes for naval service. The Furious is about 786 feet in length, 81 feet in beam and normally draws 25 feet of water. Her displacement, as first completed, was 18,600 tons. She is fitted also with eighteen torpedo tubes. Armor protection is confined to the barbettes and conning tower, but the hull is protected by a special coffer-dam from submarine explosion. The machinery consists of turbines of 90,000 horsepower for a speed of thirty-one knots, but the speed actually attained is much higher.

The Courageous and Glorious are of the same dimensions as the Furious, and the protective features are also similar. Both are reported to have attained a speed of thirty-three knots. As a main armament they carry four 15-inch guns. The secondary battery consists of eighteen 4-inch quick-firing guns mounted in triples. The ships are fitted with fourteen 21-inch torpedo tubes, all submerged. Among other duties they carried out mine-laying, for which they were fitted with rails along the quarter-deck and dropping gear at the stern.

The Renown was laid down and delivered ready for sea within a period of less than eighteen months. No official dimensions have as yet been made public, but they are approximately as follows: Length, 794 feet; beam, 90 feet; draught, 30 feet; normal displacement, 26,500 tons. In weight they are therefore surpassed by several earlier vessels of the British navy, including the Queen Elizabeths and the Tiger, but their length makes them unique. Weight is saved by reducing armor protection. To improve sea-going qualities the bows, which are of "clipper" pattern, are flared to a remarkable degree. The machinery consists of turbines, supplied by large-tube boilers, and designed for 112,000 horsepower, estimated to give a speed of 31.5 knots. This speed was exceeded, both on trials and afterwards in service, and there is evidence that the Renown on more than one occasion has steamed for several hours at a mean of thirty-four knots. Six 15-inch guns constitute the main armament. The auxiliary armament consists of eighteen 4-inch high-velocity quick-firers on triple mountings behind splinter-proof shields. There are also two 4-inch anti-aircraft guns and two submerged torpedo tubes. Since entering into commission both the Renown and Repulse have been equipped with airplanes and launching platforms. Reports as to the behavior of these vessels in service are conflicting. They are said to have developed structural weaknesses which necessitated the fitting of extra longitudinal; but, on the whole, they have proved valuable additions to the fleet. The Hood and the Rodney, battle cruisers now being completed, are 100 feet longer than the Renown class and carry eight 15-inch guns.

NAVY AIMS TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT.

In his address at the Governors' Conference at the White House at Washington on March 3 Secretary Daniels outlined the steps taken by the Navy Department to reduce, so far as it could, nation-wide unemployment. He disclosed that since the armistice had been signed there had been an increase in the total men employed in the navy yards. In January, 1917, the total at yards and stations was 36,000. It had increased to 86,000 in November, to 88,000 in January, 1919, and to 92,000 on March 1. There are to-day 69,000 more men employed than in 1913. Causes for the increase the Secretary enumerated as follows:

(1) The necessity of fitting out and keeping in repair fighting ships and the transports to bring the soldiers from France has called for an immediate increase of men so that the ships will be in as constant service as possible. This increase, while temporary, will provide work for months to come. (2) During the war ships were leased to the Navy by private owners and under the terms of the leases the Navy agreed to return them in the same condition as when leased. The many changes to these craft will employ a large number of men for several months. (3) Work on ways and shops deferred during the war will be pressed to completion.

The Navy, said Mr. Daniels, had come nearer to achieving the impossible than it dared to hope. "This," he said, "has been done by taking up the regular peacetime expansion of the Navy, which was abandoned during the war, and by expediting orders for the regular peacetime requirements of the Service so that they could be used by manufacturers as a stop-gap over the transition period from a war to a peace basis." He added that it was planned to resume immediately work on the ships already authorized by Congress, that specifications are being drawn up and issued with the greatest possible haste consistent with the necessary care, and it is the intention to let such parts of this work as will be handled by private manufacturers at the earliest possible moment. On March 5 the Secretary made the definite statement to members of the press that every man who left a job in a navy yard or naval station to go to war would have his former place back when he was ready to fill it. This statement was brought out by the assertion of Governor Beekman of Rhode Island that complaint had come to him that former employees at the Newport Naval Training Station had been unable to secure their former positions on discharge from the Service.

HEAD OF SPRUCE PRODUCTION DISCHARGED.

Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, U.S.A., who had charge of spruce production and in that duty set up an enviable record of accomplishment in a wholly original military industry, has on his own application received his honorable discharge from the military service. The spruce production for airplanes was one of the bright incidents of the war and in the opinion of British and French military experts would have made for overwhelming preponderance of the Allied air force had hostilities continued as expected until the spring of this year.

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NEW DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, was discharged from his temporary rank as major general on March 8, returning to his permanent rank of colonel, Field Art. In S.O. No. 57-O, March 10, it is directed that "Col. William L. Kenly, Field Art., will report to the Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D.C. Brig. Gen. William Mitchell is detailed as Director of Military Aeronautics and will report to the Director of the Air Service for duty." Reports that have gained credence in the Air Service have had it that General Kenly was soon to be detached, the assumption being that Major Gen. William T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, had decided upon a change in order to bring to his assistance an officer who had, through experience at the front, gained a very full knowledge of the requirements of the Air Service, in which General Menoher has had practically no experience. On appointment to the post of director, General Menoher said that he had no changes in mind and would make none until he had studied the situation thoroughly, hence the element of surprise in the order to General Kenly was lacking.

General Kenly was attached to the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., in April, 1917, when we entered the war. He had been active in Army aeronautics for many years and when, following the organization of the Division of Military Aeronautics, he was selected for director of that division and appointed a temporary major general, the selection was generally approved in Army circles. Under his administration the Air Service grew to tremendous proportions, and the flying schools throughout the country turned out thousands of pilots, observers and bombers. General Kenly handled his division in a masterly manner throughout and not alone was he a director who through the force of his personality and efficiency speeded up the work, but he won the confidence of every officer under him through his intimate relations with all branches of the Service and his intrepidity in testing the practical side of the flyer's art by making frequent trips in the air. It has been evident since the larger activities of the division have been under way that a forceful chief was at the head and that he had the unwaveringly loyal support of all officers under him.

General Mitchell, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross on July 9, 1918, was then Chief of the Air Service, 1st Army, A.E.F. He enlisted as a private in May, 1898, and served throughout the Spanish War. He was appointed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps, Regular Army, in February, 1901, was promoted to captain in March, 1903; lieutenant colonel in May, 1917. During his service overseas he was cited repeatedly for acts of extraordinary heroism in action at Noyon, March 26, 1918, and near the Marne river in July, 1918. He "displayed bravery far beyond that required by his position as Chief of the Air Service, 1st Army, setting a personal example to United States aviators by piloting his airplane over the battle lines." Among the instances of his service for which he was specially mentioned was a flight in a monoplane over the battlefield of Noyon and the back areas, seeing and reporting the actions of both air and ground groups, and which led to a change of the tactical methods of United States aviators; and a flight in a monoplane over the bridges the Germans had erected over the Marne, in

July, 1918, which gave the first definite reports of the location of these bridges and led to the subsequent attack upon the German troops by United States air forces. In daily reconnaissances over the lines during the battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16, he gathered valuable information of the movement of troops which led to a victorious action by the Allied airmen and other arms of the Service.

USE OF AMERICAN GAS IN THE WAR.

Major Gen. William L. Sibert, Director of Chemical Warfare Service, has furnished a memorandum to the Chief of Staff regarding the use of American gas in the recent hostilities. The facts contained in the memorandum were assembled by General Sibert in answer to the statement made in one newspaper that no American gas shells were fired at the enemy. The memorandum states that in June, 1918, the following shipment of gases in bulk was made to the American forces in France to be exchanged for gas shells: Mustard gas, 15 tons; chlorpicrin, 705 tons; phosgene, 48 tons. Further shipment in bulk overseas was stopped pursuant to a cablegram from France dated July 21, 1918, the reason for this being that France had no more extra gas shells to be filled with American gas. In addition to the above England was sold 900 tons of chlorpicrin and 368 tons of phosgene. France was sold 300 tons of chlorpicrin and 1,408 tons of chlorine, equivalent to 1,126 tons of phosgene. Phosgene is eighty per cent. chlorine, and France furnished phosgene shells in exchange for this chlorine. In addition to the above, 200 tons of mustard gas were shipped to England and the gas, or at least a large part of it, was utilized by the English in loading shells.

This made a total of 3,662 tons of gas, or its equivalent, which was loaded into shell and used by United States and Allied troops against the enemy. This quantity of gas would have loaded about 1,600,000 shell; two-thirds of them being 75-mm. and one-third 155-mm., a number which is thought to be at least equal to the total number of gas shell fired by the American troops in action in France, showing that while American gas was not actually fired in American shell in the war, it was fired against the enemy, and that America furnished at least as much as she used. In addition to this 18,600 Live drums loaded with phosgene were shipped to France. These contained 279 tons of gas, and some of them at least were fired at the enemy.

As soon as shell were available they were loaded with gas and 25,000 shell, 75-mm. caliber, were shipped to France on Aug. 7, 1918. On Aug. 9 another shipment of 50,000 shell of the same caliber was made, after which time shipments were made as fast as shell and boosters were available. The first shipment of shell would have reached France by Sept. 1. They were unassembled. All component parts, however, were shipped. The Ordnance Department decided in June to assemble gas shell in France. The time lost in such assembly is the only reason for these shell and others not reaching the front before the armistice.

PRESENT STATUS OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Recent discussion concerning a possible change in status of Army chaplains which would, in effect, create a staff corps of chaplains, is apparently with little foundation. Officers of The Adjutant General's Department who would know if any considerable agitation on this subject had been made have said that no official recommendation has been made to the War Department concerning such a move. One officer declared that while it was generally conceded that chaplains during the present war had not received the most favorable treatment, the fault was with Congress for limiting the rank to which temporary chaplains might rise. In his opinion there was no present remedy for the existing inequalities. Apparently the move to make the chaplains morale officers with a division head to be known as Chief of Morale or Chaplain General is thus far without much support among the members of the General Staff. According to press report the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, through its chairman, Bishop William F. McDowell, has sent to Secretary of War Baker a letter urging the organization of a Chaplain Corps. The action was taken after conference with Catholic leaders who expressed their intention to present a similar communication to the Secretary of War. Chaplains are now the only officers, the letter cites, without corps organization. With General Pershing's approval, it is stated, the Bishop, as Senior G.H.Q. Chaplain of the A.E.F., had effected an organization of thirteen Army chaplains in France that has rendered splendid work. It is desired now to extend the organization to the whole Army. It is an injustice to require a chaplain to serve seven years as a first lieutenant before being eligible to a captaincy, the letter says, and it is noted that the Secretary issued a memorandum Jan. 25 authorizing "promotions in the medical, chaplain and other corps within the tables of organization which are necessary to confer rank commensurate with authority exercised or work to be done under such tables."

HEALTH REPORT OF THE U.S. NAVY.

Reports of the health of the U.S. Navy, recorded by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, show for a total complement of 500,000 men the following admissions at the annual rate per 1,000 for communicable diseases for the week ended Feb. 15: Cerebro-spinal fever, 1.32; diphtheria, 2.52; malaria, 1.44; measles, 6.12; pneu-

monia, 16.20; scarlet fever, 1.44; smallpox, 0.12; typhoid fever, 0.48; influenza, 123.76; tuberculosis, 6.24. The deaths for the week ended Feb. 22 numbered 61, 46 in the Navy and 15 in the Marine Corps, 35 of which were due to influenza. The annual death rate per 1,000 from all causes was 6.4, and for diseases only 5.4, probably the lowest death rate for any service engaging men only in the world.

BONELESS BEEF FOR A.E.F.

The Subsistence Division has received a request from the chief quartermaster of the A.E.F. for the shipment to France of 1,000,000 pounds of boneless beef to be packed in three different ways. Packages for steaks are to contain only tenderloins, sirloins, butts, loin steaks, top rounds and shoulder steaks; packages for roasts are to contain prime ribs, rumps, bottom rounds and bottom chucks; and the packages for stews are to include flanks, plates, necks, shanks and trimmings. The object of the experiment is convenience in butchering and handling in France and also that all classes of meat used for the same purpose will be packed together. The cessation of hostilities has not caused discontinuance of the shipment of boneless beef to France. The saving in freight overseas on shipments of boneless beef over carcass beef would aggregate \$73,000 each day were it possible to secure sufficient boneless beef to feed the entire expeditionary forces. A ship's ton of refrigeration space, forty cubic feet, costs \$100. This makes the freight on each pound of carcass beef twelve and one-half cents. Just half the space is required for boneless beef, which reduces the freight to six and one-quarter cents per pound. The average consumption of frozen meat in France is thirteen ounces per man per day. Fresh pork is being served to the troops once each week. Pork requires more strict attention in shipping and handling than the beef as it deteriorates more rapidly. Its consumption will probably be reduced on the approach of warm weather.

FIXED-NITROGEN ADMINISTRATION CREATED.

The United States nitrate plants were built with the greatest urgency to meet imperative military necessities, says a statement authorized by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell. These immediate military demands were extinguished by the signing of the armistice. The problem now is to endow these plants with the maximum peace-time value, while maintaining and enhancing their war efficiency. This involves new questions in the technique of fertilization, and requires not only constructive but creative work. Following a careful study of the situation it has been decided to establish forthwith a civilian organization, under the inter-departmental control of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior and Agriculture, to be known as the United States Fixed-Nitrogen Administration and charged with all of the Government's fixed nitrogen interests. In due course the nitrate plants and other interests now administered by the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Department of the Army will be turned over to this new Fixed-Nitrogen Administration. Mr. Arthur Graham Glasgow has been requested to act as first administrator and to be responsible for creating the new organization.

NEVILLE ISLAND ORDNANCE PROJECT ABANDONED.

The Neville Island Ordnance project is to be entirely abandoned within the next few months. The buildings which have been erected there will eventually be torn down and the island restored to its original owners. The rumor has been prevalent for some time that Neville Island would become the principal Ordnance storage depot of the eastern United States. No such plan is contemplated. The island will continue to be used for storage purposes so long as needed to relieve congestion at other Ordnance depots, but as soon as this need is over the large quantities of material which are now stored there will be removed and the buildings salvaged. All contracts with the U.S. Steel Corporation for construction work at Neville Island have been cancelled. Such tools and other equipment as is nearing completion will be finished, and transferred to various Government arsenals so far as required by the peace time program of the Ordnance Department. Other tools which are suitable for commercial uses will probably be placed upon the market, care being taken to do this in such a way as not to disturb market conditions unduly.

U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROVIDES FOR OFFICERS.

The U.S. Employment Service has extended the scope of its work to provide opportunities for officers who have served in the Army and Navy and who have been discharged from the Services to get in touch with employers through the country who are in need of men of such experience in executive, professional and technical work. This service is handled by the Professional and Special Section of the Employment Bureau that has established two new "zone offices" in Philadelphia and Boston which are in addition to the two main offices in New York and Chicago. Employers requiring the services of educated and experienced men are asked to state definitely the nature of the positions available to the nearest of the following U.S. Employment Service Professional and Special Section offices: New York office, 16 East 42d street; Chicago, 62 East Adams street; Philadelphia, 1518 Walnut street; Boston, 10 Tremont street.

URGES U.S. CONTROL IN THE AIR

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin B. Roosevelt spoke at the Aeronautical Exposition at Madison Square Garden, New York city, on March 8 of the necessity for the United States gaining supremacy of the air, not only for defense in the event of future wars but for commercial purposes as well. He said in part: "The people of the country have a right to say to the Government that the United States shall remain in the van of aircraft production and enterprise, but only the interest of the people and its co-operation will make such possible. A united public, thoroughly interested, must back up the manufacturers if America is to keep pace with Italy, France and Great Britain, who are now preparing craft for future use in all conceivable fields. Control of the air is necessary in the United States for commercial purposes, for travel and for defense in future possible wars. I hope the public will take sufficient interest to see to it that the Government adopts a definite policy toward the control of the air, and the control of building and the co-operation, the friendly co-operation, of the people who are building and of the people who are using private planes. Once upon a time, not so very long ago, the United States discovered how to fly, but during the intervening years other nations of the world took up our inventions, and four years ago, even two years ago, they knew a lot more about it than we did, and had done a lot more. But to-day we have got back on even terms, and the question now is, are we going to fall behind again in the race? I have been over on the other side lately and have seen preparations in England, France and Italy for the development of use of the air, and I must say it is time we need in addition to the efforts of all these manufacturers represented at this exhibit the hearty co-operation and interest of the American people in the promotion of air endeavors."

"FATHER" OF U.S. HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION.

At the recent conference of governors and mayors at the White House, Washington, President S. M. Williams of the Highways Industries Association paid a high tribute to Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., as the "father" of highway transportation in this country, "to whom the people of the United States owe a great debt of gratitude for the realization that our highways were of real value if properly developed." He added that General Rogers on March 11, 1916, while quartermaster of the Southwestern Department of the Army, recommended, and upon that recommendation an order was immediately issued, that two companies of motor trucks, twenty-seven each, be shipped by special express trains to San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of following General Pershing into Mexico with supplies. The two trains were quickly followed by others so that in a very short time motor trucks were operated by the Army along practically the entire northern Mexican border. "This," Mr. Williams said, "not only sounded the passing of the old Army transport wagon, but it was also the real beginning of highway transportation in the United States. The experiences of the Army operating trucks in all parts of the United States awakened the people to both the advantages of highway transportation and the handicap surrounding it due to a lack of properly constructed highways. It also brought a realization that our highways should no longer be developed as simply local conveniences, but from a broad viewpoint of building connected rather than disconnected systems, so that communities might be joined together and so demonstrate the utility of highways serving to overcome the problems of transportation."

ENGINEER BRANCH, ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

An Engineer Section of the Army Relief Society, the organization so well known in the Army, was formed in 1915 by Mrs. W. M. Black, wife of the Chief of Engineers, and in January, 1919, was reorganized and expanded to form the Engineer Branch, the following officers being elected: Mrs. W. M. Black, honorary president; Mrs. Henry Jervey, president; Mrs. Charles Keller, vice president; Mrs. Harry Taylor, secretary; Mrs. George F. Lewis, treasurer. The Army Relief Society was formed at the close of the Spanish-American War by a few patriotic citizens, and its particular objects are three-fold, viz.: To collect funds and provide relief in case of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States; to aid in securing employment for such beneficiaries; to solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for such orphan children. It is earnestly hoped that the Engineer Branch of the society may enroll as members all officers of the Corps of Engineers, active and retired, and their families. Emergency officers and persons in civil life who are interested in the welfare of our dependent Army families are also invited to become members. Membership fees are \$1 per year for regular members, \$5 per year for members-at-large and \$100 with no other dues for life members. Dues are now being collected for 1919 and should be sent before April 1 to the treasurer, Mrs. George F. Lewis, 311 S. St. Asaph street, Alexandria, Va.

ANOTHER TEXAS HURRICANE CLAIM.

The House Committee on Claims recently submitted a report to the House recommending that the bill (S. 4562) to reimburse Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, 22d Inf., U.S.A., "for loss of certain personal property" be passed. Chaplain Chouinard suffered the loss of this property in the Texas City hurricane of Aug. 16-17, 1915, and put in a claim for \$1,924.35, but the Committee on Claims only allowed \$1,500. This claim was reported on by the Senate Committee on Claims which issued a favorable report on it (S.R. No. 537) on June 26, 1915, during the second session of the 65th Congress. The report stated: "The claim seems just. The War Department believes that the relief, however, should be in such form as to be applicable to all those connected with the Army who suffered loss at the same time. Inasmuch as the committee has not the necessary information before it to report a general bill, it is deemed fair to afford the claimant relief." The members of the committee evidently did not make a very serious effort to obtain information "to report a general bill" on this subject of the relief of Army sufferers from the Texas hurricane of 1915. Secretary of War Garrison called the attention of Congress to this matter while he was a member of the Cabinet and Mr. Baker has not only written two letters to Congress on this subject, but also sent

with the last one a draft of a bill that would grant relief to all those Army victims of the storm and flood.

A MEMORY OF THE "OLD ARMY."

The days of the "old Army" may be recalled to many of our readers by this letter from Phineas Towne, who in renewing his subscription expresses appreciation of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and adds: "I have been a reader of the JOURNAL for the past forty-four years, since 1875. I was at that time an enlisted man, serving in Troop F, 3d Cavalry (1875-1880) and stationed in what was then known as the Indian country, where nothing was to be seen but Indians and coyotes, excepting occasionally an emigrant wagon train. As to the mail, it had to be forwarded by stage coach or mounted messenger, and Mr. Editor, I can assure you that no publication at that time was as sought for as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; and when I read your brilliant journal these late years my thoughts are carried back to the old frontier days of my Army life and how familiar to me are the names of these old posts of Fetterman, Laramie, Camp Robinson, Camp Sheridan, old Fort Reno, Standing Rock Agency and others too numerous to mention. Regarding the officers of the old Army whom I knew in those days many who were just out of West Point as second lieutenants have now passed beyond the Great Divide, while others are now retired from active service. How often have I wished that these old frontier Army days could be lived over once again and the old Army pass in review just once more."

CREDIT FOR A NAVY EPIGRAM.

Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., has written a letter to the New York Times dated "U.S.S. Melville, Flagship, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, London," deprecating the report printed in American newspapers as to his having been the author of the much quoted epigram uttered by the commander of the first American destroyer division to arrive in European waters after we entered the war. It will be recalled that Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., was in command of that division and that when, on reaching the Irish base Admiral Bayly of the British navy asked when he would be ready to go on duty, Commander Taussig replied: "We are ready now." Admiral Sims says he (Sims) could not have made this reply since he was in Paris at the time. Admiral Sims adds: "However, I consider that I have a perfect right to a certain amount of credit in that Commander Taussig was one of the ablest of the destroyer commanders who served under me in the Atlantic flotilla not long before we entered the war, and the reply he made to Admiral Bayly was exactly the reply I would have expected from one of my former commanders." He has written the letter, he states, to aid in insuring Commander Taussig receiving credit "for the excellent condition in which he brought his division of destroyers into the war zone."

EX-MEMBERS OF 7TH NEW YORK TO PARADE.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., retired, who is grand marshal of a special parade in honor of the 107th Infantry to be held in New York city on the afternoon of Monday, March 24, extends a cordial invitation to all officers of the Army who were formerly members of the old 7th, N.G.N.Y., from which the 107th U.S.A., was formed to take part in the parade in honor of the latter. He requests that such officers as can arrange to be present communicate with him at the armory of the 7th Infantry, New York Guard, Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue, New York city. There are many officers of the Army who are ex-members of the 7th on duty in and near New York city, who will undoubtedly be glad to take part. The escort to the 107th U.S.A. will be the 7th Infantry, New York Guard, and the large veteran corps of the old 7th, which include men of prominence all over the country. General Appleton's staff will be composed of well known military men, and the parade to escort the 107th from its landing place in Manhattan to the armory will be one of the most memorable events in the history of the 7th.

RADIO TELEPHONE TEST OF 150 MILES.

Secretary Daniels carried on a long distance telephone conversation with the pilot of a seaplane operating approximately 150 miles from Washington on March 11. The Secretary asked questions and received answers from Ensign Harry Sadenwater, R.F., who was piloting a seaplane traveling between Washington and Hampton Roads. Mr. Daniels used his own desk instrument, which was connected through the Navy Department switchboard in the usual manner, and a standard air station telephone transmitter located in the navy yard. In this manner it was demonstrated that any commanding officer can speak with airplane pilots while in flight by using any standard telephone set, merely by getting the proper connection with the navy yard operating station. The personnel of the Navy Department involved in the design and use of this method of communication was Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Comdr. S. C. Hooper, head of the Radio Division; Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Lavender and T. Johnson, jr., a radio expert.

NAVY SALVAGES MANY MERCHANT SHIPS.

According to the records of the Bureau of Operations, Navy Department, the work of giving aid to merchant vessels in distress, now being performed by Navy craft assigned to this duty at the various naval districts, has been more extensive than ever before recorded, despite the mildness of the winter. It is said that a severe winter would have provided a test of Navy resources for this work when the tremendous growth of shipping during 1918 is considered. In addition to this work the Navy has added a salvage division, whose operations are said to be proving most satisfactory and which tend to decrease the heavy monetary losses involved in disasters at sea.

DISCHARGE PRIVILEGE FOR OFFICERS, A.E.F.

The War Department has authorized the Commanding General, A.E.F., to send to the United States for the purpose of immediate discharge individual officers and drafted or enlisted men upon presentation of con-

vincing testimony to the effect that there exists sickness or other distress in the family of the officer concerned. This is supplementary to the authority given General Pershing to discharge drafted and enlisted men as noted on page 818 of our issue of Feb. 8. These instructions apply to officers and enlisted or drafted men who entered the Service since April 1, 1917.

COAST GUARD OFFICERS MEET IN NEW YORK.

More than one hundred commissioned officers of the U.S. Coast Guard and a number of warrant officers gathered at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on March 9 and in a session which lasted several hours discussed the matter of the permanent transfer of the Coast Guard to the U.S. Navy. A dinner was part of the meeting. Capt. John C. Cantwell, U.S.C.G., who has been on duty during the war with the 12th Naval District, San Francisco, Cal., and who spoke at the dinner, told of the various movements of the past toward mergers with the Navy. Capt. William P. Wishnar presided at the meeting. When the gathering broke up the individual views of the officers present on record showed that only two were opposed to the proposed permanent transfer. This practical unanimity, it was said by the officers advising steps to bring about the merger, augurs well for the success of the purpose to bring the matter to fruition in the next Congress.

LIEUTENANT BRADEN'S SCHOOL.

"The death of Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A., retired, who had for thirty-nine years conducted a preparatory school for candidates for West Point, has been a great loss to the Military Academy," writes a colonel of the Army. "He was very successful in this work and hundreds of officers of the Army and Navy entered the Service Academies well equipped to stand the academic tests by reason of his efforts in their behalf. His residence and school building at Highland Falls, N.Y., just below West Point, are for sale. This presents an excellent opportunity to some retired Army officer to take up this work. Lieutenant Braden, who was suffering from wounds received in the Sioux campaign, went to West Point about 1879 and began his work of preparing candidates. Later on he moved to Highland Falls and continued the work there. He was very successful and enjoyed a very comfortable income from the undertaking."

MILEAGE NOT TRAVEL ALLOWANCE.

In revising the action of the Auditor of the Navy Department who disallowed a claim of a late second lieutenant, U.S.M.C., for mileage from Quantico, Va., to Essex, Conn., "for the reason that no order directing travel has been submitted," the Comptroller says: "I cannot approve of the Auditor's action in refusing payment by drawing a technical distinction between the word 'mileage' as used by the appellant in his application and the words 'travel allowance' in the statute." In support of his position the Comptroller quotes the provision from the Act of March 2, 1901, which allows four cents a mile travel allowance to all officers honorably discharged from the Service from the place of their discharge to the place of their residence at the time of their appointment or to the place of their original muster into the Service.

FOREIGN WAR MEDALS AWARDED.

Foreign war medals numbering 9,383 have been awarded to members of the American E.F. up to Feb. 28, according to a compilation made by the Stars and Stripes, organ of the A.E.F. Of this number 8,066 were French Croix de Guerre, sixty-one Medals of the Legion of Honor, 124 of the Military Medal and ninety-eight of the Honneur des Epiémies. The British decorations totaled 518, including 154 Military Crosses and 251 Military Medals. Belgium decorated 571 members of the A.E.F. and Italy five.

MOVING ARMY OFFICERS' HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The Adjutant General's Office has ruled that any officer who under the law is entitled to have his household goods moved at Government expense upon discharge from the Army is entitled to have them moved to any point not farther than the number of miles for which he is granted travel allowance. His allowance of household goods may be shipped at Government expense irrespective of where the goods were acquired.

PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CONTRACTS.

The Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff has issued Supply Circular No. 19, under date of March 6, giving the course of procedure for the adjustment of contracts, the explanations being set down under six sub-divisions. Three forms used in this procedure are attached to the circular and also an interpretation of Supply Circular No. 111.

CAMP BENNING TO BE COMPLETED.

Camp Benning, at Columbus, Ga., is to be completed for use as a small arms training center, and about \$6,000,000 will be spent on the project according to an announcement made by the War Department on March 11.

THE USE OF THE SUBMARINE.

On the question of the use of the submarine the New York Tribune notes editorially a letter from "C. F. Goodrich, of Princeton," in whom it evidently does not recognize Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired. He writes: "There is no possible objection to the submarine *per se* any more than there is to a revolver. It is the illegal use of the submarine which should not be tolerated. Hang as a murderer every captain of a German submarine who has sunk vessels not men-of-war without due warning, search and care that the crews are safe; then will their atrocious actions never be repeated in the future. And this is the only solution of the vexed question." Commenting on this, the Tribune says in part: "The argument has force,

We have all used it. But it seems now to be doubtful whether a prohibition of a misuse of the submarine, with penalties against offenders, would suffice. The submarine can be effectively employed as a commerce destroyer only in the unlawful German manner. It was never intended by civilized people to be used for that purpose. Against war vessels it can, of course, be legitimately employed, but if recognition of it at all means that its torpedoes may be plunged into the vitals of passenger vessels it might be wise to ask war wagers to get along without it."

GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

At his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on March 8, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

Inspection Tour of Camps.

"The Secretary of War and I are starting on an inspection tour of the camps in the United States, so that this will be the last conference for the rest of this month at least. We leave to-morrow morning, traveling to the Pacific coast by the northern succession of camps and cantonments, working down the Pacific coast, and coming back along the Mexican border, traveling by night and inspecting by day, and by that process being able to see most of the camps that are left. The itinerary calls for our return to Washington on the 28th of the month, which will give the Secretary a few days to arrange his affairs before starting for Europe. Our schedule is worked out so closely that practically no variation from it can be made. We go from Washington to Detroit, where we will inspect Camp Custer, and then work along the camps in succession out to Camp Lewis, Wash., then to San Francisco, then to Camp Kearny, in the southern part of California, then coming to Washington by way of the camps still along the Mexican border.

Total Battle Casualties.

"There have been some estimates published of the number of Americans who fought in battle in France, and guesses have varied by very large numbers. We have an estimate now prepared in France which gives us, perhaps, as near as can be determined the number of United States troops that took part in actual fighting. Division troops including replacements..... 1,100,000 Corps and Army troops..... 240,000 Services of Supply..... 50,000 Total U.S. troops taking part in action against the enemy..... 1,390,000

"I have just received a chart, also from General Pershing's headquarters, giving the total figures by divisions of the killed in action, wounded, missing in action and prisoners, according to the division reports received at his headquarters. Possibly these figures will have to be modified in some slight way, but it is as nearly accurate as he could get. The total battle casualties, as we will call them follow:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 2d..... | 24,429 | 82d..... | 8,300 | 80th..... | 5,133 |
| 1st..... | 23,974 | 5th..... | 8,280 | 37th..... | 4,303 |
| 3d..... | 16,356 | 78th..... | 8,133 | 79th..... | 3,223 |
| 28th..... | 14,417 | 27th..... | 7,940 | 86th..... | 2,397 |
| 32d..... | 12,948 | 33d..... | 7,860 | 7th..... | 1,546 |
| 4th..... | 12,948 | 85th..... | 7,745 | 92d..... | 1,399 |
| 42d..... | 12,252 | 89th..... | 7,093 | 81st..... | 1,062 |
| 90th..... | 9,710 | 30th..... | 6,893 | 6th..... | 285 |
| 77th..... | 9,423 | 29th..... | 5,972 | 88th..... | 63 |
| 36th..... | 8,955 | 91st..... | 5,833 | | |

Total battle casualties, that is, killed in action, wounded, missing in action and prisoners, for the A.E.F., 240,197.

"We have issued a commission as brigadier general to Col. Samuel E. Tillman, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. The President has authorized to make this appointment on the retired list by the Military Academy Appropriation bill, approved March 3. We are also issuing *ad interim* commissions to General Noble and Colonel McCaw, as brigadier generals in the Regular Army Medical Corps.

Camps for Demobilization.

"The number of troops which had sailed from France up to and including March 3, had risen to 419,555, and there had landed in the United States up to March 7, of those, 354,824. In order to increase the number of men available for demobilization in the United States, I have cut down the thirty-three camps which had been selected for demobilization centers to twenty-three. We can run the demobilization process on fewer camps. Thirteen of the original thirty-three camps have been ordered discontinued, and in the places of three of them, Fort Bliss, Fort Oglethorpe and Fort D. A. Russell, which are permanent Army posts, have been designated as demobilization points for their centers.

"The present demobilization scheme will be carried on at the following camps: Bliss, Bowie, Custer, Dix, Dodge, Funston, Gordon, Devens, Grant, Jackson, Kearny, Lee, Lewis, Meade, Oglethorpe, Pike, Presidio of San Francisco, D. A. Russell, Shelby, Sherman, Taylor, Travis and Upton.

"Examination of the hospital records of the A.E.F. shows that on Nov. 11 there were in the hospitals both from disease and injury, 193,448 men. Our last return, on Feb. 20, shows that the number has been reduced to 81,231. I have been asked informally at times as to the number of suicides in the Army during the war. We now have figures on that, and up to Feb. 21, the number of suicides during the entire period of the war for the Army on both sides of the Atlantic, was 334; this percentage is lower than the ordinary percentage shown by the census reports for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 for civil life.

"Last week we authorized General Pershing to resume enlistments for the Regular Army, and as he enlists men for the Regular Army abroad they will be assigned to the Regular divisions in France, thereby releasing men who are emergency men for return to the United States. The number of men in the Regular Army will not be reduced under any circumstances until some law is passed fixing a new number, below the number set forth in the bill which was sent to the Congress by the War Department; we will retain 509,909 men in the Army. To permit the military necessities of the United States to be handled the number of men in the Army will be kept at 509,909 men. During the progress of the war the troops of the Regular Army which were stationed at Hawaii were brought back to the United States to form parts of divisions to go to France. Troops in the Philippines were sent up to Siberia, and in order to have somebody on the ground in both cases we organized a Hawaiian National Guard and a Philippine National Guard, consisting of Filipinos, and gave them a limited amount of training. All of the military problems that confront us have been carefully considered determining the number of men nec-

essary, and we can not get along without that number, 509,909, and they will be held.

Progress of Demobilization.

"Reports show that, according to the latest data on hand, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned overseas contingents are included.

| OFFICERS. | |
|---|-----------|
| Total number of officers, resigned or discharged..... | 81,230 |
| ENLISTED MEN. | |
| Discharges up to and including Feb. 22..... | 1,197,914 |
| Discharges for week ending March 1..... | 50,688 |
| Early returns, week ending March 8..... | 81,696 |
| | 1,280,298 |

Total discharges, officers and enlisted men..... 1,361,523

Orders have been issued (Nov. 11, 1918, to date) for the demobilization of approximately 1,613,500 men as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Troops in the United States..... | 1,298,000 |
| Overseas troops returned to the United States..... | 315,500 |

Total ordered demobilized..... 1,613,500
*Does not include 19,000 commissioned officers. Includes 66,000 classed as "sick and wounded," but released for discharge when physically eligible therefor.

THE ARMY COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM.

MR. BAKER ASKS STATEMENT OF FACTS.

We print herewith a letter written by Secretary of War Baker to Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., in which Mr. Baker makes the request that General Crowder furnish him (Mr. Baker) with a complete statement of the facts in the cases relating to the controversy that has arisen over the administration of military justice in the Army and as to General (now Lieutenant Colonel) Ansell's connection with that controversy. Mr. Baker points out that by the presentation of these facts the interested public will have an opportunity to judge their merits which they would not be likely to have if they waited until the report of the Congressional committee that has been holding hearings on this matter were printed, this owing to the fact that such reports seldom receive much publicity. In the course of his reply General Crowder states that Colonel Ansell never offered such suggestions as to reforms during the four successive years in which he (General Crowder) was trying to have the military code revised although during all that time Colonel Ansell "was one of the most promising and trusted officers in my office." General Crowder also states that Colonel Ansell had prepared a draft of an order giving himself the assignment of Acting Judge Advocate General and showed it to the Acting Chief of Staff saying that General Crowder concurred. This was after General Crowder had referred Colonel Ansell to the Secretary of War for a decision in the matter. General Crowder also stated he was informed that the Inspector General of the Army had been designated to conduct an investigation of the administration of military justice during the war period.

Secretary Baker's Letter.

Secretary Baker's letter to General Crowder follows:
"War Dept., Washington, March 1, 1919.

"My dear General Crowder:

"I have been deeply concerned, as you know, over the harsh criticisms recently uttered upon our system of military justice. During the time of peace, prior to the war, I do not recall that our system of military law ever became the subject of public attack on the ground of its structural defects. Nor during the entire war period of 1917 and 1918, while the camps and cantonments were full of men and the strain of preparation was at its highest tension, do I remember noticing any complaints either in the public press, or in Congress, or in the general mail arriving at this office. The recent outburst of criticism and complaint, voiced in public by a few individuals whose position entitled them to credit, and carried throughout the country by the press, has been to me a matter of surprise and sorrow. I have had most deeply at heart the interests of the Army and the welfare of the individual soldier, and I have the firmest determination that justice shall be done under military law.

"I have not been made to believe by the perusal of these complaints that justice is not done to-day under the military law, or has not been done during the war period. And my own acquaintance with the course of military justice, gathered as it is from the large number of cases which, in the regular routine, come to me for final action, convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and had not existed. My own personal knowledge of yourself and many of the officers in your department and in the field corroborates that conviction, and makes me absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless. I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound.

"But it is not enough for me to possess this faith and this conviction. It is highly important that the public mind should receive ample reassurance on the subject. And such reassurance has become necessary, because all that the public has thus far received is the highly colored press reports of certain extreme statements, and the Congressional speeches placing on record certain supposed instances of harsh and illegal treatment. The War Department and its representatives have not been in a position to make any public defense or explanation and have refrained from doing so.

Recommends Statement of Facts.

"The opportunity recently offered the members of my staff to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been an ample one, and it has furnished, I hope, entire satisfaction to the members of that committee, but of the proceedings of that committee I perceived no general public notice; the testimony, when published, will, be somewhat voluminous, and its publication will not take place for some time yet, and it will certainly not reach the thousands of intelligent men and women who read the original accounts. And yet it is essential that the families of all those young men who had a place in our magnificent Army should be reassured. They must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms law and justice. And this need of reassurance on the part of the people at large is equally felt, I am sure, by the members of Congress in both

houses, who have, of course, not yet become acquainted with the proceedings before the Senate Committee. It is both right and necessary that the facts should be furnished. It is, indeed, simply a question of furnishing the facts; for when they are furnished I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurance.

"Those facts are virtually all in your possession, on record in your office. I am aware that they are voluminous, and that a complete explanation and answer to every complaint is impracticable. But I believe that you are in a position to make a concise survey of the entire field and to furnish the main facts in a form which will permit ready perusal by the intelligent men and women who are so deeply interested in this subject.

"I have been asked by a member of the House of Representatives to furnish him with such a statement. And I am now calling upon you to supply it to me at your early convenience. Faithfully yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

GENERAL CROWDER'S REPLY.

Following is the text of General Crowder's reply, which is dated March 8:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"I was very glad to receive your letter of March 1 calling upon me for a brief statement of the facts concerning the organization for and the practice of the administration of military justice during the war. I agree heartily with you that there has been no opportunity for people to hear through the press more than reports of fragmentary and inflamed criticisms based on sensationalized allegations, and that they are entitled to a statement of the case as it is recorded in and viewed by the department.

"The circumstances that most amazed me in my following of the press reports are that the public interest has been carried and sustained by a supposed controversy between myself and an officer of my department, General Ansell, and yet that the exceedingly small margin of actual controversy is entirely lost to sight in a murk of supposed instances of harsh or unjust treatment of soldiers which bears little or no relation to General Ansell's lack of concurrence with the views of the War Department. I think, therefore, that a clear statement of the organic basis of that difference of opinion will go far to clear the atmosphere and leave us in a position to discuss separately the allegations of harshness or injustice.

"General Ansell contends that there is a fault in the organic structure of the court-martial system, in the fact that after a man has been tried by court-martial, and the record of trial has been reviewed by the authority that appointed the court (usually a military officer of high rank) and by him finally approved and carried into execution, there is no further appellate body or officer who can review the appointing officer's review and modify, affirm, or reverse his action.

"With this I agree and there is no controversy about it. I submitted, and you approved, in January, 1918, a draft of legislation vesting such a further appellate or reviewing power in the President. The draft was introduced and died in the Senate Military Committee which no doubt considered it of less actual importance than other pressing business of the war. If this were the only alleged difference of opinion within the department therefore, it vanishes with this simple statement and it is difficult to perceive a cause for unusual interest.

The Question of Appellate Review.

"The storm centers, however, about three briefs—two from General Ansell and one from myself to you. Strange to say, these briefs were not addressed primarily to the desirability of such a power of review. That is conceded. They were addressed solely to the question of whether that power had not actually been granted by Section 1199, I.R.S.—a law that had been on the statute books for fifty-five years with but a single attempt to deduce from it the grant of so broad a power in any officer of the Government. That single attempt was made in a desperate effort to obtain the release of a convicted soldier by habeas corpus. The precise question on which General Ansell and I do not agree was carried into a Circuit Court of the United States, and there decided once for all in a manner binding on all administrative officers sworn to execute the law as they find it. I shall not prolong this statement by discussion of that question. That any administrative officer would be justified in finding in the unequivocal language of a statute so old, against the reasoned judgment of a Federal Court and the administrative practice of fifty-five years, a hidden meaning revolutionizing the entire system of military justice is simply preposterous. General Ansell's argument was an eager, earnest plea for a forbidden short-cut based on expediency rather than on reason.

"With the desirability of such an appellate power in the President you agreed and forthwith requested it of Congress, which alone could grant it. Countenance of a plan to play ducks and drakes with a statute of the United States you refused. The briefs are in the Congressional Record or in the reports of committee hearings and they may confidently be left to the reading of any fair-minded man—lawyer, or layman. That thread of the story is at an end.

"But if the controversy is not over the advisability of such an appellate power and not in a substantial sense in the famous briefs, where is it? It lies in this: First, that General Ansell believes that the power, when granted, should be vested in the Judge Advocate General and that a complete judicial system with faithful analogies to the organization and procedure of civil courts should be substituted for the present simple and direct system of Army discipline, while the department believes that the power should be vested in the President; that with such a grant of power the faults of the existing system will be completely removed with the exercise of those powers and with the improvements that have been instituted in the last two years. These are the real issues and the only ones.

Contrast of Civil and Military Codes.

"The case is one of technical ramifications and I am sorry that limitations of space will not carry to the American people the wealth of fact and argument to be found in the files of the department. Each of the points of controversy must be discussed briefly and without avoidable technicality.

"What is proposed is to carry the principles of the civil code and civil court principles of procedure into our military system. Appeal is made to the Anglo-Saxon conviction of the net desirability for the graded procedure, the technicalities of indictment and pleading and the stays, delays and rights of appeal, which characterize our criminal courts. The real effect of such a change has not been examined, but it is, in fact, a divorcement of the power to control discipline from the power to command armies. Indeed an analogy has been suggested between an army and a government, and it is urged

that our governmental distinction and separation between the executive and judicial system must be carried into the Army and that no commanding officer should be permitted to appeal to the disciplinary measure of trial by court-martial without the concurrence of his law officer or judge advocate, who should be, and usually is, a man learned in the technicalities of civil practice. Thus if a division commander entrusted with a major part in the Argonne offensive had contumaciously declined to carry out his part of the general plan, he could not be brought to trial by General Pershing unless the judge advocate of the A.E.F. concurred.

"Our civil code is good. It protects our most sacred liberties, but gentlemen who contend that it should be substituted for our military code—which is also good—forget that the purposes of the two systems are diametrically opposed. The civil code is designed to encourage, permit and protect the very widest limit of individual action consistent with the minimum necessities of organized government. The military code, and especially our military code, is designed to operate on men hurriedly drawn from the liberal operation of the civil code, and to concentrate their strength, their thought, their individual action on one common purpose—the purpose of victory.

"The common purpose is the plan of action. The plan of action cannot be, as we have heard it is in the Bolshevik army, the debated sense of the army. The plan of action is and must be the plan of the commander. Therefore individual liberty of action inconsistent with that common purpose, must be restricted. The military code is designed to accomplish that purpose.

"The truth is (and our people have lately seen it demonstrated in a thousand ways) that peace and war both demand sacrifices of individual liberty to a common purpose, but such sacrifices in war are infinitely greater in number and degree than they are in peace. The soldier, from the day he dons his uniform, must be prepared to sacrifice much of his old freedom of action and indeed he swears to do so in his oath to obey the orders of his commander.

The One Fault in Our System.

"What is the essence of all this? It is, that for the purposes of peace we demand an intricate legal system, even at the cost of technicalities, delays and abstruse rules of law—we demand the admirable system of checks and balances, that is illustrated by the divorce of our executive from our judicial system. We entrust ourselves to these devices rather than to the fairness and justice in the hearts of men. The very nature of war is such that men forget the sordid views that made those checks and balances necessary. They give the nation willingly and eagerly, their fortunes, and their lives, and in such a time of patriotic exaltation, we willingly give over, and the peril is such that we must give over, this adherence to artificial safeguard of complex rules and trust our individual rights more and more to the principles of humanity, honor and justice in the breasts of our fellow citizens who are offering their lives and fortunes, as we are offering ours, to the perpetuation of our institutions and for the common good. On this theory the soldier is remitted to the simple and direct procedure for the enforcement of discipline in the Army. His court has its inception in the old courts of chivalry and honor and the essential principle remains. His conduct is taken before his comrades who determine whether it is the conduct of a soldier or no. In this lies the difference between the systems for civil and military justice. The War Department naturally adheres to the latter system. It repels the thought of an army in the field with two commanders—one in charge of its discipline and one in charge of its strategic and tactical maneuver. The picture is, to the student of war or to the man with the slightest familiarity with things military, nothing less than ridiculous.

"I should be willing to rest with this statement were it not that it has been said, that without such a radical change as is proposed, we have witnessed atrocities of injustice, and that they are traceable to faults in the existing system of military justice. I have said that there is one such fault. That fault is imposed by a statute of the United States. I presented it to Congress for correction and it was not corrected. The fault lies not in the lack of a civil judicial system, but in the lack of a power to reverse, modify or affirm the action of a military commander on the findings and sentence of a court-martial. I think we have disposed of the contention that the power should lie in the Judge Advocate General. It should lie in the President.

"But what actual harm has resulted from this fault? I have covered the facts in my letter to you of Feb. 13. I cannot repeat them here. It is only the executed portion of a sentence that the present power of the President does not reach. In order that such power as he now has may reach every case of injustice, excessive sentence, and illegality appearing in a trial by general court-martial, a mechanism has been created in the office of the Judge Advocate General that gives, I venture to say, a scrutiny more far-reaching and exacting than is possible under any civil system under the sun. I shall not repeat its description or its record as shown in my letter to you of Feb. 13, but I shall content myself with an assertion that I stand upon its record and that its record is complete and open to the public. That mechanism added to the power of final review in the President asked for over a year ago will make the system such that I am willing to stand or fall by it.

"So much for the controversy that has been magnified in the press and on the floor of Congress—this statement would not be complete, however, without reference to the allegations that have shocked the nation and in respect of which the nation is entitled most of all to assurance. It is asserted and attempted to be established by example that the sentences of courts-martial during the war have been atrociously severe.

"Let me say first of all that the criticism that they are severe is not a criticism of the system of military justice. It is not a criticism of my administration of that system. It is a criticism of the officers who imposed, for instance, sentences of death for sentinels convicted of sleeping on post, for soldiers wilfully and contumaciously refusing to obey the direct orders of their commanding officers, and for desertion in time of war, and it is a criticism of the Congress which authorized a death penalty, in plain statutory terms to be assessed on conviction for these offenses. I do not mean to say that, if criticism in the connection is due I am immune. I am not. I agree with the statute, and shall defend it, but I am not responsible for it.

Defense of Officers Who Assessed Sentences.

"Considering the charges from the standpoint of the officers who assessed the sentences, let us see who they are. Are they military zealots—men ground in an iron and heartless system until the liberal views of civil practice are ironed out of their souls? They are not. They are men taken in a general dragnet through the nation

so lately that the civilian clothes they left behind them are not yet out of style. They come from every walk of life. There are 200,000 of them. They comprise a faithful cross section of our whole people and our national life. What is this charge of severity by them? We have seen that it cannot be an indictment of the system. It is simply a difference between the opinions of well meaning and humane critics far removed from the scene of the offenses punished and with only a partisan, inadequate and highly colored statement of that case to guide them, and the opinions of men who considered the facts under the solemn obligations of an oath to be honest, impartial and fair, who lived in the environment of the offense and were steeped in the reasons making it grave, and who assessed the sentence in the performance of the highest civic duty of man—the defense of home and country.

"These men cannot merit the indictment and diatribe that has been heaped upon their action. As Burke has said, you can indict a few individuals, but you cannot indict a nation. These men are a portion of the nation—the portion that has been dedicated to death if need be to save the nation from destruction. Their expression and not that of men 3,000 miles from the field of action is certainly the voice of the nation on the punishments that should be meted out to men who imperil its honor and its safety. Why should the offenses by a soldier of sleeping on a post of the guard, desertion, disobedience of orders be punishable by death? Because cities and fortifications and armies have been lost through the drowsiness of sentinels; because armies have been disintegrated and nations humbled by desertion; because battles have been lost and peoples sold into captivity by the disobedience of soldiers.

"I cannot enter this discussion further. To us at home, in comfort and in present peace, it is next to impossible to reconcile the almost unanimous view of soldiers in the field or theater of war on the gravity of these and many other lesser offenses by their comrades. Therefore the execution of not one sentence of death for these things has been approved by me and not one such sentence has been executed. Also, as I showed you in my letter of Feb. 13, heavy sentences have been reduced comprehensively and uniformly. But even with that said I can neither condemn the 100,000 officers who assessed the sentences, nor the law of Congress, nor the system under that law that made them possible.

"There, Mr. Secretary, are the main issues of principle. I shall discuss at this place neither individual cases nor minor principles that have been put in issue. They all come back to the essential bases that are here stated. I am willing at the proper time to take up either subject or any variation under either. I can defend them all to the satisfaction of any fair-minded citizen. Hostile critics will undoubtedly assert that the observations I have submitted commit me to a support of excessive sentences, which, of course, is not true. I only speak the probable viewpoint of the officers who have assessed these sentences. But it may be said with entire accuracy that on the day the armistice was signed, Nov. 11, 1918, no person was serving the sentence of a general court-martial who had on that date entered upon the execution of the excessive portion of his sentence. As you are aware, shortly after my resumption of full charge of the office of the Judge Advocate General, I recommended the convening of a board of clemency to undertake with the greatest expedition the adjustment of war-time punishments to peacetime standards, and that an admonition was issued, upon my recommendation, to courts-martial and reviewing authorities, both at home and abroad, to conform, unless special reasons influenced them to a contrary course, to the limits of punishment observed in time of peace.

General Crowder's Personal Vindication.

"I come now, with the utmost reluctance, to a few distasteful paragraphs of personal vindication. My motives and my actions have been attacked and I have been advertised as having hampered the efforts of General Ansell. I have been set off against him as reactionary. "It has been said that the present military code is archaic. I merely say that I began what proved a tedious and heart-breaking task of years to obtain a complete revision of the old military code early in my service, personally conducted that task beginning with my appointment as Judge Advocate General and at the end of four annual disappointments obtained its complete revision in 1916.

"During much of this time General Ansell was one of the most promising and trusted officers in my office. During all the time that the code was in revision he never suggested to me nor, so far as I can learn, to any one else, any of the changes he is suggesting now. He participated in preparing the manual for courts-martial which was based upon the new code, but he advanced none of these new views. Indeed, the first time that I was advised of such a view was in November, 1917, on the occasion of his presenting to you—not through me and entirely without consulting me—the first of the elaborate briefs about which so much has been made.

"It has been charged that as a result of that brief an order designating him as Acting Judge Advocate General was revoked, and further that he was relieved from his duties of supervising the administration of military justice. Nothing could be farther from the truth. He was never relieved from his duties supervising the administration of military justice except to make a trip to France, which he was eager to do, and this was considerably after the submission of the brief, and after the revocation of the order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General and relieving me of my functions. That order was killed before I knew anything about the brief. It had never been published. It had been obtained by him from the Chief of Staff without consulting you and without your knowledge, and it was revoked by you because it was contrary to your wishes.

General Ansell's Appointment as Acting J.A.G.

"General Ansell asked me in a formal written memorandum to help him secure an order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General in charge of my functions. I did not wish to be relieved but did not wish to embarrass you. I, therefore, replied in writing that he could take the matter up with the Secretary of War in his own way. He did not take the matter up with the Secretary of War at all. He took it up with the Acting Chief of Staff with the remark that I concurred. Upon this showing the Chief of Staff marked the draft of an order that General Ansell had prepared for suspended publication.

"By accident I learned of this order. This was before I had any intimation from any source of the preparation of the first brief or any intimation that General Ansell had reached a conclusion as to the desirability of an appellate power in the Judge Advocate General. I called your attention to the circumstances and you directed that the order be not published.

"While it is true that General Ansell's attempt to se-

cure an order giving him my functions as Judge Advocate General were concurrent with his preparation of a brief urging a revolution in the military system and his circulation of a document of such grave consequence among every officer in my office without giving me the slightest information of his efforts, it is not true that I knew of the brief until after you directed the rescinding of the unpublished order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General. But I deem it unnecessary to enter this field of accusation further and discuss the many issues of fact which have been raised, as I am informed, that the Inspector General of the Army has been designated to conduct a thorough investigation and make all the ascertains of fact that are necessary to elucidate the administration of military justice during the war period.

"E. H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate General."

COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM CONTROVERSY.

CASE OF GENERAL ANSELL.

Representative N. J. Gould, of New York, made public on March 11 a letter he had written to Secretary of War Baker in regard to Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell (Lieut. Col., J.A.G. Dept.) Mr. Gould wrote:

Representative Gould to Secretary Baker.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Reply to your letter of March 6 has been delayed because the statements contained therein appeared to me so widely at variance with certain facts that I felt bound to confront my recollection before replying. The utter lack of frankness to put it as kindly as possible, which characterizes your letter is only less remarkable than the entire Ansell case.

You state in your letter that pending the return of Judge Advocate General Crowder from Ohio: "General Kreger, senior to General Ansell in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, has been directed to return from Europe and be designated as Acting Judge Advocate General."

You continue: "General Ansell will continue in charge of the work of reviewing the court-martial records of cases arising during the war with a view to recommending reduction of sentences and such other modifications by way of clemency as seem appropriate."

The records of the War Department show that Samuel T. Ansell was appointed as brigadier general in the Judge Advocate General's Department by the President "to rank as such from the fifth day of August, 1917." The same records show that Edward A. Kreger was appointed as brigadier general in the Judge Advocate General's Department by the President "to rank as such from the eighteenth day of February, 1918."

By the records of your department, therefore, General Ansell was senior to General Kreger by six months and thirteen days at the time of the former's reduction to his Regular Army rank of lieutenant colonel. To urge that General Kreger had served longer in the Judge Advocate General's Department prior to the war would be begging the question. If length of service were to be the determining factor in promotion and reduction why was not General Kreger given his temporary rank before General Ansell? And can you say that the law of seniority has been similarly applied in all cases where reduction of temporary rank was involved?

As to your second statement that General not Lieutenant Colonel Ansell "will continue in charge of the work of reviewing," etc., I call your attention to office order No. 39, Judge Advocate General's Department, dated March 5, 1919, which reads:

"1. Col. Easby Smith, J.A., is hereby appointed a member of the board created by office order No. 18, dated Jan. 28, 1919, vice Col. John H. Wigmore, hereby relieved."

Office order No. 18 referred to above creates the so-called clemency board in the following language: "In order to comply with the directions of the Secretary of War for a review of sentences imposed for offenses committed during the war period with a view not only to equalizing punishment but to adjust that punishment to present disciplinary requirements, a board to consist of: (1) Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, Judge Advocate General's Department, (2) Col. John H. Wigmore, Judge Advocate, (3) Major Stephen Beckman, Judge Advocate, is appointed to undertake the work outlined by the Secretary of War and the submission of recommendations for clemency in order to accomplish the equalizing of punishment and the adjustment of penalties to the present disciplinary requirements desired by him."

How, Mr. Secretary, can you reconcile your statement that "General Ansell will continue in charge of the work of reviewing the court-martial records" with the fact that the day before you wrote this statement an officer had been appointed to that board who ranked Lieutenant Colonel Ansell by a full grade and who under Army regulations must be responsible for and in charge of the work of that board?

From the facts involved and from the general tenor and tone of your letters on the subject I am unable to escape the conclusion that the War Department has deliberately and ruthlessly adopted this method of punishing a public-spirited and efficient officer whose sole offense was against a powerful and self-centered clique in your department in that he answered a summons which he could not decline and told the Congress of the United States the truth about a matter which it was clearly the duty of Congress to inquire into.

In fulfilling his clear duty under his oath and his position as an officer in the United States Army General Ansell made enemies who feel themselves powerful enough to flaunt Congress in avenging their personal and official pride.

No Seniority in Demotion.

It is true, as Representative Gould states in his letter, that S. T. Ansell and E. A. Kreger, in their temporary rank of brigadier general, ranked respectively from Aug. 5, 1917, and Feb. 18, 1918, and in their temporary rank these officers ranked according to the dates of their temporary appointments. But the Selective Service Act, which Mr. Gould helped to pass, does not require that the emergency appointments shall be made by seniority, the law leaving the President unrestricted power of selection in the appointment of the general officers necessary for the temporary forces. For example, when on Oct. 4, 1917, the President appointed Lieutenant Colonel Ansell to be a brigadier general, J.A.G. Dept., in the National Army, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917, which was the date arbitrarily fixed for all original vacancies in the National Army, he also appointed as brigadier generals, in the Adjutant General's Department, National Army, two retired colonels, James T. Kerr and Eugene F. Ladd, to say nothing of the brigadiers appointed at other times from the National Guard and from civil life. In the permanent establishment Lieutenant Colonel (brigadier general, emergency) Kreger ranks Lieutenant Colonel Ansell by reason of his having had a longer prior commissioned service, Kreger having been a captain, 52d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, before Ansell's graduation from West Point. Lieutenant Colonel Kreger was made a brigadier general, J.A.G. Dept., while with the A.E.F., on March 4, 1918, with rank from Feb. 18, 1918. As the Selective Service law, under which the two officers in question were made brigadiers, does not require appointment by lineal rank, it is equally silent as to the question of seniority in demotion necessitated by the demobilization of the temporary forces, or as to changes for any other reason made by the War Department in the grades of general officers.

Forecasts Adoption of Chamberlain Bill.

Another contribution to the Congressional side of the court-martial controversy was made on March 7 by Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, who wrote a letter to Secretary Baker in which he asked an-

swers to a number of specific questions arising from the returning of Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell to his permanent rank of lieutenant colonel. Secretary Baker left Washington for his tour of inspection on March 9 without replying to Mr. Johnson's questions, and the South Dakota Representative said on March 11 that the last statement issued by Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder was not satisfactory to him as an answer to the points which he had raised. Mr. Johnson, who enlisted as a private and advanced to the grade of sergeant and was appointed second lieutenant during the war, declared that the legislative fight for amending the present system of court-martial procedure had just begun. He was confident, he said, that one of the first acts of the new Congress would be to reintroduce and pass the bill introduced near the close of last session by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Although he expressed the fear that there would be a determined effort made to make the court-martial bill a party issue, Mr. Johnson said he had not the least doubt that sentiment in both the Senate and the House was strong enough to pass legislation to remedy defects in the present court-martial system.

Representative Johnson to Secretary Baker.

Representative Johnson in his letter asks Secretary Baker a number of questions as to General Ansell's demotion intended to bring out much the same points that are emphasized by Representative Gould. He also asks: "Why did you send to France for a needed brigadier general when one was already in the office?" "Was not General Ansell in charge of the office throughout the greater part of the war, and were not his services in that capacity such as to cause you to award him the Distinguished Service Medal just previously to his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs?"

"Is not General Ansell the first officer in the J.A.G. Department to be demoted? Was not General Kreger especially appointed as a brigadier general for an office in France which you abolished the day you ordered him home?"

Colonel Ansell Files Reply to General Crowder.

Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., submitted to the War Department on March 11 a reply to General Crowder's letter of March 8 to Secretary Baker which is printed on pages 983 and 984. Colonel Ansell's letter was delivered to Assistant Secretary of War Crowder, who did not make its contents public at the time owing to the absence of Secretary Baker, who is on a tour of the western camps and cantonments with the Chief of Staff.

RECORD OF OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

More than 80,000 officers of the Army of the United States, of every rank from second lieutenant to colonel, were trained for active service in the war against Germany in officers' training camps, according to a detailed report which will soon be published by The Adjutant General of the Army. This statement is being prepared as "being of value to The Adjutant General of the Army in submitting his reports, and because it will be useful for future reference, as much of the data contained in it could not be obtained without a search through many War Department documents." It contains statistics and details of the entire history of the officers' training camps from the time of their inception on May 15, 1917, to the present time when the last of them has been closed.

Of the total of 80,568 officers commissioned upon completion of training at officers' training camps, 48,968 were in the Infantry and 20,291 in the Field Artillery. The remainder was divided up as follows: Q.M. Corps, 3,667; Coast Artillery Corps, 20,063; Cavalry, 2,032; Engineers, 1,966; Signal Corps, 1,262; Ordnance, 767; Statistical, 152. The report deals merely with the statistics concerning the first, second, third and fourth series of officers' training camps and the central officers' training schools. After the termination of the second series of the training camps, the various staff corps and departments received authority to conduct separate schools for securing their commissioned personnel. These included schools for commissioning officers in the Coast Artillery, Engineers, Q.M. Corps, Motor Transport Corps, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Air Service, Medical Department and Chemical Warfare Service. Many thousands of officers were graduated from these schools, in addition to and not included in the total of 80,568 who completed the courses conducted under what was known as the Officers' Training Corps plan.

The first series of officers' training camps began operation on May 15, 1917, under authority of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. These sixteen camps were located in such territorial divisions as would, so far as the interest of the Service permitted, result in the assignment of officers from each divisional area with troops raised from the same area. The camps were established as follows: Plattsburg Barracks (2), Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, Fort Myer, Fort Oglethorpe, Fort McPherson, Fort Benjamin Harrison (2), Fort Sheridan (2), Fort Logan H. Roots, Fort Snelling, Fort Riley, Leon Springs, Presidio of San Francisco. There were admitted to these camps 7,957 officers who had previously been commissioned in the Reserve Corps, and approximately 30,000 selected civilians between the ages of twenty years and nine months and forty-four years. The applicants who were accepted were assigned in number not exceeding 2,500 for each camp. As stated in the report, the first requisites were thoroughness and precision in fundamentals and details, and the camps were designed to teach as comprehensively as possible, in the short time available, the duties of officers as instructors, managers, and leaders. The course was concluded Aug. 11, 1917, and of the number admitted 27,341 were commissioned. The following table shows their distribution in the various grades of the arms of the Service and staff corps. It will be noted that these appointments were mostly in the lower grades, there being only 238 above the grade of captain:

Assignment of First Camp Graduates.

| Branch of Service. | Col. | Lieut. Col. | Major. | Captain. | 1st Lieut. | 2d Lieut. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Reserve Corps, National Army. | | | | | | | |
| Infantry | 2 | 1 | 141 | 2,374 | 2,315 | 8,376 | 13,109 |
| Cavalry | | | 18 | 851 | 259 | 955 | 1,483 |
| Field Artillery | | | 25 | 547 | 634 | 2,799 | 4,055 |
| Coast Artillery | | | 1 | 170 | 70 | 497 | 838 |
| Engineers | | | 50 | 419 | 747 | 750 | 1,966 |
| Quartermaster Corps | | | | | | 3,067 | 3,067 |
| Statistical | | | | | | 75 | 152 |
| Ordnance-Supply | | | | 61 | 123 | 121 | 805 |
| Machine Gun Ser. | | | | | | 80 | 80 |

Regular Army.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Infantry | 1,375 | 1,375 |
| Cavalry | 178 | 178 |
| Field Artillery | 510 | 510 |
| Coast Artillery | 224 | 224 |
| Totals | 2 | 1 235 3,722 4,452 18,929 27,341 |

The second series of camps began Aug. 27, 1917, with the purpose, according to this report, "of producing a body of officers capable of filling the grades above second lieutenant as well as many of the vacancies in that grade for the second increment of troops." There were sixteen camps located at eight military posts in the United States, and one training camp in the Hawaiian Department. The following table shows the location of the camps, the estimated attendance (first column of figures), and the quota allotted to each arm of the Service:

Second Camp Graduates.

| Location. | Att. | Inf. | F.A. | C.A.C. | Cav. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| Plattsburg | 1,703 | 1,189 | 367 | 101 | 46 |
| Plattsburg | 1,488 | 1,008 | 351 | 86 | 43 |
| Fort Niagara | 1,431 | 969 | 344 | 77 | 41 |
| Fort Myer | 1,450 | 984 | 396 | 88 | 42 |
| Fort Oglethorpe | 1,447 | 980 | 397 | 88 | 42 |
| Fort Oglethorpe | 1,444 | 978 | 386 | 88 | 42 |
| Fort Oglethorpe | 1,387 | 939 | 324 | 84 | 40 |
| Fort Benjamin Harrison | 1,472 | 998 | 343 | 90 | 43 |
| Fort Benjamin Harrison | 1,232 | 828 | 286 | 73 | 35 |
| Fort Sheridan | 1,290 | 874 | 301 | 78 | 37 |
| Fort Sheridan | 1,412 | 956 | 329 | 86 | 41 |
| Fort Sheridan | 1,408 | 953 | 328 | 86 | 41 |
| Leon Springs | 1,273 | 862 | 296 | 78 | 37 |
| Leon Springs | 1,616 | 1,094 | 375 | 100 | 47 |
| Presidio of San Francisco | 1,597 | 1,082 | 373 | 96 | 46 |
| Totals | 23,269 | 15,795 | 5,404 | 1,400 | 670 |

Of the 23,269 men who entered these camps 17,237 were given commissions. These were divided as follows: Fifty-nine majors, 1,557 captains, 7,495 first lieutenants, 8,125 second lieutenants, the commissions being apportioned in approximately the same proportion among the different arms of the Service as were the quotas of the candidates assigned for training. No colored candidates were admitted to either the first or second camps, but a special officers' training school for colored men was established at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, on June 18, 1917. A contingent was selected in each department from enlisted and civilian applicants. The course began with 1,250 students and continued four months, when 106 captains, 329 first lieutenants and 204 second lieutenants were commissioned, making a total of 639 officers graduated, all in the Infantry arm. On Aug. 27, 1917, a class of 200 students was admitted to the first Porto Rican officers' training camp, and at the conclusion of training on Nov. 27, 1917, there were commissioned 27 captains, 47 first lieutenants and 106 second lieutenants, a total of 180 officers, all in the Infantry arm.

Training Schools of Third Series.

Beginning with the third series, in which the name was changed to officers' training schools, the War Department adopted a new policy. Twenty-four schools were established for training officers for the line only, and in all but one of the schools the training was for the Infantry and Field Artillery only. Another innovation was the limiting of admission to enlisted men in the Army and students of certain colleges who had finished a required amount of military work under a Regular Army officer. The pay of candidates was reduced to \$33 per month, and all students entered the schools with the understanding that they would not be commissioned upon the successful completion of the course, but that they would wait until vacancies occurred which would warrant their appointment to commissioned rank. To provide for a thorough course in Army paper work and company administration the training period was extended to three and one-half months, and the schools closed on April 19, 1918. The graduates were listed as eligible for appointment as second lieutenants as follows: Infantry, 8,165; Field Artillery, 3,347; Cavalry, 147.

Training Centers of Fourth Series.

On May 15, 1918, the fourth series of officers' training centers—the name again being changed—was established in twenty-four National Army and National Guard Divisions in the United States. Centers were also established in Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Panama Canal Zone, but the schools at Panama and in the Philippines were discontinued because of lack of suitable material. These training centers, established in each of the divisions then in the United States, were also primarily for the training of enlisted men to become officers, and only a limited number of civilians were admitted, under the same regulations as those who were allowed to enter the third series of schools. The centers were an integral part of the divisions wherein they were located, and under the original regulations if a division moved the school would accompany it. This proved to be unsatisfactory, however, and in June, 1918, five officers' training centers were established at the permanent replacement camps, as follows: Infantry—Camp Pike, Ark.; Camp Gordon, Ga.; Camp Lee, Va.; Machine Gun—Camp Hancock, Ga.; Field Artillery—Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Candidates from each of the divisions which were scheduled for early overseas service were immediately transferred to these training centers. A small number, not destined for early overseas service, completed their training under the division commanders. The number graduated in this way totaled 2,286, all in Infantry.

In drawing up the regulations governing the officers' training schools there was no set percentage as to the number to come from the Army and the number from civil life, and The Adjutant General's report commends this plan, because the qualified number of candidates from the Army fluctuated so that it often became necessary for schools to increase the number of civilian candidates.

Soon after the establishment of the central schools system it was seen that the output of Infantry officers would not be sufficient, and as a result two Infantry central officers' training schools were established, one at Camp MacArthur, Texas, and the other at Camp Grant, Ill. After one other school had been established, at Camp Fremont, Cal., the admission of candidates was raised to 9,000 a month for the Infantry schools alone, and this was the capacity of the training camps at the time of the signing of the armistice. On Nov. 11, 1918, Secretary Baker directed that no more candidates be admitted to officers' training centers and candidates in attendance at that time had the option of taking immediate discharge or finishing their courses and being commissioned in the Reserve. A large majority elected to take their discharge.

One significant statement appears near the close of the report, concerning the Cavalry arm of the Service. Apparently Army heads decided that the airplane had

not superseded the Cavalry and that the trooper was not a thing of the past, for as the record reads: "In September, 1918, it was decided to organize five new regiments of Cavalry as soon as officers and enlisted specialists could be trained for the organizations. Six regiments of Texas National Guard were also organized. Accordingly the Secretary of War, on Sept. 17, 1918, directed the establishment of a Cavalry central officers' training school at Camp Stahley, Leon Springs, Texas. The school was terminated on Dec. 5, after the majority of the candidates had elected to take their discharge."

Last Classes at the Schools.

The last class at the Infantry schools was graduated on Feb. 15, 1919, and the last class at the Field Artillery school was graduated on Feb. 1, 1919. The school at Camp Lee, Va., admitted 8,401 candidates between June and November, 1918, and of this number, 2,614 were commissioned. The figures for the other central officers' training schools are as follows: Camp Gordon, Ga., 7,933 and 3,402; Camp Pike, Ark., 8,521 and 2,989 white; 458 and 176 colored; Camp Grant, Ill., 3,259 and 189; Camp MacArthur, Texas, 4,661 admitted, all discharged or transferred; Machine Gun school, Camp Hancock, Ga., 5,416 and 2,456, of which 57 and 42 were colored; Field Artillery school, Camp Taylor, Ky., 16,812 and 8,737.

Attached to this report will be reports of the commanding officers of all the training camps or schools which will contain valuable suggestions and recommendations for future use with schools of this nature.

AS TO UNAUTHORIZED INSIGNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the letter by Sparticus in your issue of Feb. 15 and note his suggestion that a line officer be sent to all hospitals to stop the use of "fake and unauthorized insignia and decorations." As one of the few officers of the "Regular" Medical Corps on duty at a certain general hospital, I have taken it upon myself to direct various soldiers belonging to the detachment of patients at this hospital to remove from their uniforms various unauthorized decorations which they have placed upon them. I have questioned these men as to their reasons for exhibiting these bits of "tinsel." Most of them had no reason except that the ribbons were for sale and they had bought them because they knew that they were being worn by other soldiers. Three of them stoutly claimed that they had been instructed by their company officers (of the line) that they were entitled to wear these decorations and should do so. Two of these men were wearing the fourragere and the other the so-called "Allied Ribbon," which consists of a jumble of bars of many colors.

There are a number of line officers, patients in this hospital, and I have yet to see any of them (and the majority of them walk about the streets) stop a soldier for wearing unauthorized decorations, or for failure to observe the usual military courtesies. I stop and reprimand about five enlisted men nightly (they don't try it by day) for failure to salute. The medical detachment of this hospital comprises some 400 men and the detachment of patients some 900 men. I have stopped altogether some two Medical Department enlisted men for this offense, and several score of line enlisted for the same act; the medical detachment is favorably known throughout the vicinity as an orderly and well disciplined organization, while unfortunately such can hardly be said of the detachment of patients. If conditions elsewhere at all parallel those which exist here, let me urge that by all means line officers be sent to the various hospitals to learn by observation of the Medical detachments some fundamental rules of discipline which should be applied to members of their organizations before they come under the jurisdiction of the Medical Department.

MAJOR, Medical Corps, U.S.A.

LINE AND STAFF TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A regrettable result of the giving of line titles to staff officers in the Navy is shown in the newspaper accounts of alleged graft in the 3d New York Naval District. The chief persons implicated are designated as: Lieutenant commander, Med. Corps, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieutenant (j.g.) Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F.; ensign, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F.

It is at once obvious to the initiated that not one of these men is a graduate of the Naval Academy, but the average reader does not grasp this fact. One is a surgeon; the others are assistant paymasters. Had they been called by these titles, no possible imputation could have rested either on the line of the Navy or on the Navy as a whole, now standing accused, if not condemned, in the eyes of the public which cannot discriminate and which doubtless thinks these officers to be graduates of the Naval Academy.

Let each corps go under its own colors; keep its proper titles; bear its own burdens; and enjoy exclusively its own meed of praise.

JUSTICE.

THE DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an illustration of the saving in cost that would be effected by the adoption of the proposed double-breasted coat for the Navy, the following incident is cited. The writer recently had occasion to replace the tarnished lace and ornaments on an old blouse, and the cost of the items was as follows:

Collar rank devices, \$3; collar corps devices, \$4.50; sleeve corps devices, \$2.50; stripes, \$9.50; total, \$19.50.

With the proposed coat there would have been a saving of \$7.50 on the collar devices, and but for the recent substitution of embroidered sleeve ornaments for the old staff colors between stripes, a further saving of at least \$2. This economy would be in addition to the saving of the cost of the mohair braid, and that based on the difference between the two types of coat, when purchasing a new garment.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

Great Britain has presented six destroyers and six submarines of modern type to the Commonwealth of Australia, according to a dispatch received from Melbourne by the Australian Press Bureau.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired, recently appointed to his present rank from colonel to date from March 3, 1919, will remain on active duty as superintendent, U.S.M.A. His appointment as a brigadier general will be received with great satisfaction by his numerous friends throughout the Army. He entered West Point as a cadet in July, 1865, being graduated in 1869. After serving in the Artillery and Engineers, he was appointed a professor at the U.S.M.A. in December, 1880, and since that time has instructed hundreds of cadets at the Academy.

Col. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., who has been in command of the 5th Regiment of Marines in France, has been appointed a brigadier general in the Marine Corps to succeed Brig. Gen. James E. Mahoney, who retired voluntarily on March 8, 1919, after a fine record of service. For gallantry and distinguished service, General Feland has received the Distinguished Service Cross of the United States Army, and the French Croix de Guerre with bronze star, gold star and palm. General Feland was born in Kentucky Aug. 18, 1869, and entered the Service July 1, 1890, from civil life as a first lieutenant. His present war service dates from the time General Pershing and his staff arrived in Europe until the present. As commander of the 5th Regiment, Marines, Colonel Feland was in action from the time of the bloody fighting in Belleau Wood early last June right up to the final engagements just before the terms of the armistice became effective. He reached the grade of colonel in July, 1918. General Mahoney was born in Massachusetts Dec. 15, 1859, and entered the Service July 1, 1883, after being graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy. He has a most excellent record. During the Spanish War he was attached to the 1st Battalion of Marines of the North Atlantic Fleet, and received the brevet rank of captain for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. He served in the Philippines and was on expeditionary duty in Panama. He was also in command of all the marines on the expedition to Panama in May, 1906. He was again assigned to duty in the Philippines in command of the 1st Brigade in February, 1907, and was also in command of the 1st Regiment of Marines at Nicaragua in 1912. General Mahoney was in command of a regiment during the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and took part in the fight there against the Mexicans.

Lieut. Col. Frank A. Grant, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Omaha, Neb., retires for age on March 31, 1919. He was born in Canada, March 31, 1855, and entered the Service as a captain in the Utah Volunteer Artillery in May, 1898, serving in Philippine campaigns. He was promoted to major of Volunteers in June, 1898. He was appointed a captain and Q.M. in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Melvin W. Rowell, Cav., U.S.A., was placed on the retired list of the Army on March 7, 1919, on his own application after thirty years' service. He had been serving during the present war as a temporary colonel and was honorably discharged as an officer of that rank on the day of his retirement. Colonel Rowell was born in Maine, June 22, 1868, and has been serving with the A.E.F. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He was subsequently an officer of the 5th and 11th Cavalry, and in his early days as an officer served on the frontier in Arizona, New Mexico and Montana. He was also among others assigned to the National Guard of New Jersey and served in Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba. He is a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1915.

Capt. Jacob Schick, Inf., U.S.A., was on March 10, 1919, retired for disability incident to the Service. Captain Schick, who was born in Ohio Sept. 16, 1877, entered the Regular Army as a private in the 14th Infantry, Feb. 11, 1898. He received his first commission Feb. 2, 1901, as second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 9th Infantry. He subsequently served in the 14th and 10th Infantry, and was retired while a first lieutenant, on Aug. 15, 1910, for disability in the line of duty. He was reappointed on the active list of the Army under the Act of March 4, 1915, as an additional officer, and has held the emergency rank of lieutenant colonel in the present war.

Capt. E. Llewellyn Bull, Inf., U.S.A., who was retired on March 4, 1919, for disability incident to the Service, was born in New York, May 5, 1878, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1903. He has served among other assignments in the 22d, 21st, 8th and 23d regiments of Infantry. He was last on duty at West Point, N.Y.

Capt. Andrew R. Wentworth, Med. Corps, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list on Feb. 7, 1919, as a result of physical disability. His retirement provides for one promotion to captain to be selected by the next board. Lieut. Comdr. Harold W. Smith was promoted as of Feb. 8 to commander. He had been recommended by the board which met in July, 1918.

The death of Capt. Sheldon Guthrie Evans, Med. Corps, U.S.N., at the naval hospital in Philadelphia on March 10, 1919, makes a vacancy for the promotion of a captain and a commander to be selected by the next board.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. R. C. Gildart, Field Art., U.S.A., died on Feb. 21, 1919, after a brief illness of bronchial pneumonia. He is survived by his wife and two small sons, R. C. Gildart, Jr., and William J. Gildart. Also his mother, two sisters and four brothers. One brother, Lieut. Charles R. Gildart, is now at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and another brother, Lieut. Ralph S. Gildart, is with the 85th Division, U.S.A., at Brest, France, and is under orders to sail for the United States. Colonel Gildart was graduated from West Point in 1911, served three years at Corregidor, P.I., and was a distinguished graduate of the Fort Monroe School in 1916. He was also constructing quartermaster at Fort Tilden, Rockaway, N.Y., and previous to going abroad served six months on the Texas border. In July, 1918, he was ordered to France on General Marshall's staff and saw active service the last two months of the war. After the armistice he went into Germany with the 80th Division which formed part of the Army of Occupation.

Details concerning the death of Major Mason W. Gray, U.S.A., G-2, 6th Division, in Varennes, France, on Nov. 5, 1918, have been received by his widow, who resides at 1731 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The facts are as follows: On the evening of Nov. 4 Major Gray, accompanied by his assistant, Captain Covington Stettinius, was proceeding to the front in his car near Grand Pré, when German planes passed over bombing

the road, and one bomb fell on the car, shattering Major Gray's right forearm and wounding his right thigh also. Captain Stettinius was also wounded in the leg. After being taken to a dressing station Major Gray was moved to the hospital at Varennes, when his right arm was amputated and an operation performed upon his leg, but he died in less than twenty-four hours after receiving the wounds from poisoning commonly known as gangrene. His remains were buried at Cheppy-sur-Meuse. Major Gray was born in Pontiac, Mich., Nov. 8, 1880, and began his Army career in March, 1911, entering the Regular Army from civil life as a second lieutenant. He was assigned to the 10th Infantry, then in San Antonio, Texas. He went with it to Panama, where he served for three years. In January, 1915, Major Gray joined the 9th Infantry at Laredo, Texas, and went with it in April, 1917, to Syracuse, N.Y. When the 9th was divided to form the 48th and 47th regiments Major Gray was assigned to the 48th as supply officer, he having then received his captain's commission. He went with the 47th to Charlotte, N.C., and came north again with the regiment and embarked ahead of his organization on May 1 as town major for France. Major Gray was ordered to the General Staff College at Langres and graduated with high honors and received a General Staff detail G-1 chief intelligence officer of the 6th Division. "Major Gray," writes a correspondent, "was admired by all the staff and beloved by them for his fine mind, soldierly qualities and sterling character." Major General Gordon said of him after his death: "Gray was one of those big fellows you want to throw your arms around." In addition to his widow, Major Gray is survived by a little son, Mason W. Gray, 2d; also by his mother, Mrs. M. W. Gray, sr., and his brother, Major Elmore B. Gray, Coast Art., U.S.A., serving in France.

Writing of the late Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, whose death has been noted in these columns, Major N. S. Jarvis, M.C., U.S.A., pays a high tribute to Captain Gibson's character and recalls the circumstances of his admirable service to the city of New York after his retirement, saying: "When Captain Gibson was retired in 1892 he made New York his home, and the late Colonel Waring, who established a worldwide reputation for clean streets and new methods of handling municipal problems, in looking about for efficient assistance discovered in Captain Gibson an able and loyal aid. Captain Gibson held the position of Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning from 1894 to the close of the Low administration, passing successively through several Tammany and Reform administrations and retained in his office by those bitterly antagonistic to him for political reasons, but compelled to hold him through admiration for his sturdy honesty, fearlessness and unusual administrative capacity. His breadth of character was well expressed in that he had not been cramped by the usual red tape methods which had prevailed in the Army throughout his long career as a soldier, and which in its effects as supposed to embarrass the future business capacity of ex-officers. The writer, who knew him possibly more intimately than any other man, can vouch for the fact that he saved New York many thousand dollars by his determined opposition to the claims of politicians who would use the Department of Street Cleaning for selfish purposes; in one instance, in fact, he went so far as to threaten the arrest of a commissioner who would have approved of a dishonest contract. His beautiful character presented the vivacity and simplicity of a child, yet in his official dealings he was robust and punctilious. No man had an intenser hate for crooked and unfair dealings, and no man could be kinder or gentler in his daily contact with the world. His genial smile and warm fellowship will never be forgotten by those who knew and loved him. His death has brought much grief to his comrades, four of whom from his old regiment were among the pall bearers. Captain Gibson was the youngest of four brothers, all of whom had served in the Army with distinction."

Capt. Sheldon G. Evans, Med. Dir., U.S.N., who died after a long illness March 10, 1919, at the Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., was the son of the late Capt. George W. Evans, 23d Inf., and brother of Col. Ellwell W. Evans, 10th Cav., U.S.A. He was graduated from the College for Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in the class of '90. He entered the Medical Corps of the Navy Nov. 18, 1890. The following is a list of some of the ships he served on during his naval career: Monongahela, Monocacy, Marblehead, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Louisiana. His last sea duty was fleet surgeon of the Pacific Squadron, 1916; his last shore duty was medical officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., 1918.

Capt. Peter Wilde Harts, father of Brig. Gen. William W. Harts, U.S.A., died on March 11, 1919, at his home in Springfield, Ill., at the age of eighty-one.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Dalton, U.S.N., navigator of the U.S.S. Frederick and formerly Navy football star, died of pneumonia in naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 10, 1919, after a brief illness. He was seized with influenza while serving aboard the Frederick. Commander Dalton was born in Nebraska, April 1, 1889, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1912. During all four years at Annapolis he was quarterback on the eleven. His wife and two children live in Philadelphia.

Lieut. Thomas Frederick Remington, U.S.N., class of 1918, U.S. Naval Academy, died in New York city on Feb. 24, 1919, of pneumonia.

Ensign James S. Eadie, U.S.N.R.F., who was in charge of naval air supplies at St. Nazaire, France, died of pneumonia in a base hospital at that port on Feb. 20, after an illness of three days, according to official word received on March 7 by his mother, Mrs. Margaret Eadie, of No. 234 Broadway, Flushing, L.I., from the department. Ensign Eadie was graduated from Princeton University in 1910 and from the New York Law School. In 1913 he was Assemblyman from the 4th District of Queens county. He was a member of the Princeton and Terrace clubs and of the Queens County Bar Association.

Ensign Sidney John Kelly, U.S.N.R.F., a veteran of pilot service, died March 13, 1919, in his home, 87 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N.Y., following an attack of influenza. Ensign Kelly served for the past three years in the mine sweeper Foam. In the Spanish War he was on harbor duty. For twenty-five years he followed the sea as a licensed mate, master mariner and pilot. He leaves a widow, three sons, one of whom is a soldier in France, and four daughters.

Helen Katherine Kreps, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. P. Kreps, U.S.A., of 1129 Emerson street, Palo Alto, Cal., died suddenly on the evening of Feb. 23 at the Letterman General Hospital. Miss Kreps was a sister of Miss Nora Kreps, Stanford, 1915, now a yeoman, and Sergt. John Kreps, Q.M.C., 4th Division, U.S.A., with the Army of Occupation. Miss Kreps was

graduated at Stanford University in 1915 with a brilliant record, being prominent in many branches of university activities and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Since her graduation she has been attending the Unitarian Theological Seminary in Berkeley, Cal., and was to have been ordained in May of this year. Early in October she volunteered her services for the care of influenza patients at the University of California and soon after contracted the disease herself in its most acute form. Pneumonia and other complications followed and she had been ill ever since. Funeral services were held at the Post Chapel and interment at the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco.

Ethel Joan Marquart, daughter of Comdr. E. J. Marquart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marquart, born on Feb. 26, 1919, at Washington, D.C., died there on Feb. 28, 1919.

Mrs. Annie Bryant Savage, wife of Arthur W. Savage, inventor of the Savage Firearms, and mother of Mrs. Olive Savage Peck, wife of Major Norman W. Peck, U.S.A., died on Feb. 15, 1919, at the family residence, 2909 First street, San Diego, Cal., of heart attack following influenza.

Thomas W. Smith, father of Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Major C. R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Morton, wife of Major De Forest W. Morton, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., on March 1, 1919.

Mrs. Charles Wallace Sale, wife of Lieutenant Sale, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fredericksburg, Va., on March 3, 1919.

NAVY DEATHS.

The Navy Department on March 10 reported the following deaths:

Lieut. Henry Augustin Palmer (P.C.), U.S.N.R.F., died at U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., on March 5, 1919, as the result of pneumonia. His wife, Loretta M. Palmer, resides at The Cairo, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. John E. Pederson (j.g.), U.S.N., was accidentally killed by motor truck at Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., on March 5, 1919. His wife, Mary E. Pederson, resides at 43 Washington street, Newport, R.I.

Andrew George Gimbel, electrician, first class, U.S.N.R.F., was drowned on Feb. 28, 1919, while attached to the U.S.S. Beaver near the entrance of San Diego harbor.

LeRoy Austin Flint, electrician, third class, general, U.S.N., attached to the Receiving Ship at Boston was killed by a train at Boston, Mass., on Feb. 28, 1919.

The Navy Department on March 12 reported the following deaths:

Lieut. Comdr. John Patrick Dalton, U.S.N., died at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 10, 1919, as the result of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Edythe S. Dalton, resides at 6368 Drexel road, Overbrook, Pa.

Capt. Sheldon Guthrie Evans, M.C., U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 10, 1919, as the result of carcinoma. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Lela Sherwood Evans.

Lieut. (j.g.) Elias Quereau Horton, U.S.N., died at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, N.Y., on March 4, 1919, while on leave from the receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign (P.C.) Maurice Lee Weeks, U.S.N.R.F., died at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., as the result of pneumonia on March 10, 1919. His mother, Mrs. Missouri Virginia Weeks, resides at Williamsburg, Mo.

Chief Carp. Herbert M. Griffiths, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, 548 Merrick road, Rockville Center, Long Island, on Feb. 24, 1919, as a result of chronic cystitis. His wife, Mary Ann Griffiths, resides at 548 Merrick road, Long Island.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of March 8, has announced the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not covered in the printed casualty lists:

Capt. James W. Gaughan.

First Lieuts. James M. Eagleson, Samuel J. A. Kelley, Paul Kingston, Joe B. Rogers and Buchanan B. Seymour.

Second Lieuts. T. B. Moore, A. E. Elliot, Jesse W. Guise, Joseph R. Robb and Walter Wirz.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. William B. Lemly, U.S.M.C., and Miss Dorris B. Quinn were married in All Saints' Church, Omaha, Neb., March 11, 1919.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Capt. George R. Barton, 21st Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothea Whitnah, daughter of Mrs. Chester L. Whitnah, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dix Benson, of Passaic, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Olive Guthrie Benson, to Capt. John Howe Carlisle, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Captain Carlisle returned recently from France after serving at the general headquarters at Chaumont, France, with the Roosevelt Hospital Unit twenty-two months.

The engagement of Miss Sally Harrison Dunlop, daughter of David Dunlop, of Brunswick Hall, Lawrenceville, Va., to Capt. Joseph D. Eddy, aide-de-camp to General O'Ryan, 27th Div., U.S.A., is announced. Captain Eddy, who was cited in orders, enlisted in Headquarters Troop in 1917, received his commission and was made an aid to General O'Ryan while in Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and was promoted to captain after the division had been fighting in France. Captain Eddy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Eddy, of Valleyview, Morristown, N.J.

The engagement of Lieut. Fred N. Worth, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Day, daughter of Mrs. Myron H. Wells, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been announced. The wedding has been set for June.

Lieut. Harry W. Brown, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Hinkle, daughter of Mr. Charles P. Hinkle, of No. 450 Riverside Drive, New York city, were married March 8, 1919, in the Broadway Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan.

Lieut. Kenneth E. Lowman, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mademoiselle Myrtille Adèle Fautrat, daughter of Com-

mandant Fautrat, of the French army, were married in Brest, France, on Jan. 11, 1919.

Lieut. Robert C. Starkey, U.S.N., and Miss Irene Marie Mullaney were married at Somerville, Mass., on March 3, 1919.

Lieut. Ralph Laurence Dodge, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude Mary Winter were married at Worcester, Mass., on March 8, 1919, the Rev. George C. Graham, rector of Christ Memorial Church, performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Gretchen Poland, while the best man was Russell Leavitt, of Trenton, N.J. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dodge, of Beverly, Mass., and was a member of the class of 1917, Harvard. He is at present in command of the submarine chaser, U.S.S. Eagle No. 5. Immediately following the wedding Lieut. and Mrs. Dodge left for Washington, where Lieutenant Dodge will take a special course of training after which they will return to Quebec, where Lieutenant Dodge has been assigned for duty.

Lieut. Herbert G. Foster, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie S. Bradshaw, daughter of Capt. John Bradshaw, of the Lapland, and Mrs. Bradshaw, were married in the Majestic Hotel, New York city, March 6, 1919. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. W. R. Foster, of Jenkintown. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Alison Bradshaw. The best man was Mr. James Daly. Lieutenant Foster, who is a lawyer by profession won his commission at the first officers' training camp at Camp Niagara. He was a leader in athletics while in college and for three years was a member of the track team. The bride was educated in England and Belgium.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook, of New York city, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maria Fahys Cook, to Lieut. Howard Brush Dean, Field Art., U.S.A.

The engagement is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Walsh, of No. 91 Livingston avenue, Yonkers, N.Y., of their daughter, Miss Rosetta Cecelia Walsh, to Ensign Walter D. J. Mitchell, U.S.N.R.F. Miss Walsh was graduated from the College of New Rochelle. Her father once was Mayor of Yonkers. Ensign Mitchell was graduated from the Cornell Law School in 1913.

Mr. Luther W. P. Norris, of 173 West Eighty-first street, and Elnoris Farms, of Carmel, N.Y., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Hoyt Garrod Post, of Holland, Mich. Mr. Post was until recently a lieutenant in the Q.M. Corps of the U.S. Army, and was stationed with zone supply officer at St. Louis. Plans are being made for the wedding to take place at Elnoris Farms in June.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. James spent her two weeks' leave visiting in Philadelphia, New York and spent 100th Night weekend at West Point.

Mrs. Austin M. Kautz, wife of Captain Kautz, U.S.N., has as her guest at her home on R street, Washington, her mother, Mrs. Henry Emerson Hovey, of Portsmouth, N.H.

Mrs. J. B. Barnes and Jack, jr., wife and son of Lieut. Col. J. B. Barnes, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., are spending several months at the Carolina, Summerville, S.C., during the absence of Colonel Barnes abroad.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace J. Redner, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Campton Redner, born at the home of Mrs. Redner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Adolph, of Highland Falls, N.Y., on Feb. 24, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. William J. Connolly, U.S.A., and little son, accompanied by Mrs. Connolly's mother, Mrs. Caldwell, have arrived at Columbus, Ohio, where Colonel Connolly has been detailed on general recruiting duty.

Mrs. J. H. H. Scudder, who has been spending the winter in Douglas, Ariz., will go to Alhambra, Cal., about March 15 where she will be for several weeks with Mrs. D. C. McDonald, wife of Colonel McDonald, now in France.

Col. and Mrs. H. J. Weeks, M.T.C., have taken an apartment in the Hornebrook, Baltimore, Md., and will reside there for the summer. Mrs. Weeks in taking a six weeks' intensive training course given by the Red Cross Institute.

A son, Robert Todd Whitten, jr., was born to Lieut. Robert Todd Whitten, U.S.N., and Mrs. Whitten on March 8, 1919, at Annapolis, Md. He is a grandson of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Whitten, of the University of California, and of Judge and Mrs. Robert Moss, of Annapolis, and a nephew of Capt. Robert Graham Moss, 38th U.S. Inf., now with the Army of Occupation. Mrs. Whitten was before her marriage Miss Mary Adelaide Moss.

Major Gen. Commandant and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner at the marine barracks, Washington on March 6, when the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the guests of honor. The other guests included Senator and Mrs. Weeks, Representative and Mrs. Padgett, former United States Ambassador to Russia and Mrs. Marye, the military attaché to the French Embassy and Mme. Collardet, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Erskine, Mrs. Morehead and Mr. John Barrett.

Constructor Commander S. V. Goodall, R.N., attached to the British Embassy, Washington, was felicitated at a farewell dinner in his honor given at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., March 5. The dinner was tendered by members of the Construction Corps, U.S. Navy, on duty in Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The guests also included other officers from Philadelphia and Washington. Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, U.S.N., presided, the toastmaster being Comdr. E. S. Land, G.C., U.S.N., who recently returned from a six months' submarine inspection trip abroad. Rear Admiral W. W. Capps, U.S.N., responded to the toast "Entente Cordiale," in which there were brought out historical anecdotes relative to the cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. Commander Goodall has been liaison officer in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, for the last fifteen months and it is a recognized fact that the interchange of ideas between the two governments has been advantageous to both in the matter of warship construction. Commander Goodall is returning to England very soon and will be attached to the Admiralty in London. Commander Goodall has made many firm friends, not only in Washington, but in the various shipbuilding centers throughout the United States, and it is with sincere regret to these friends that his duties here have been terminated.

Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. President Grant.

A daughter, Ethel Joan Marquart, was born to Comdr. E. J. Marquart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marquart at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 26, 1919.

Evangeline Elizabeth Barnes was born to Mrs. W. K. Barnes, wife of Captain Barnes, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 27, 1919.

Mrs. J. H. Page, Mrs. F. C. Marshall and Mrs. George S. Simonds have taken an apartment at 248 South Massachusetts avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.

A daughter, Mercedes Isabella Schumacher, was born to Lieut. Edward Schumacher, U.S.G., and Mrs. Schumacher at Kelly Field, Texas, on March 2, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander H. Jones, U.S.A., had as their guests during the sale of animals at Fort Reno, Okla., Major J. C. Minus, Capt. Roy Baxter and Mr. R. E. Nix.

Mrs. Harold W. James, wife of Major James, U.S.A., who is with the A.E.F., has returned to St. George's Club, Camp Dix, where she has been doing war work since Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Ralph Hospital is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. F. Craig, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., and Mr. and Mrs. C. Hospital, of Brookland, D.C. Major Hospital, U.S.A., is on duty at Cornell College as military instructor.

A daughter, Geraldine Douglas Moulton, was born to Capt. Paul B. Moulton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moulton on March 7, 1919. Captain Moulton is commanding officer of the field testing section, Gas Defense Division, Chemical Warfare Service, Long Island City, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Quinby announce the birth of a son, Ira Quinby, 4th, at Syracuse, N.Y., March 1, 1919. The baby is a grandson of the late Lieut. Col. Ira Quinby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Quinby, and a nephew of Mrs. Greene, wife of Col. George Ross Greene, U.S. Field Art.

Under the auspices of the Fort Myer Athletic Club, a smoker was enjoyed by officers and men of the 11th Cavalry last week in the post gymnasium. The finest feature of the evening was a six round bout between Sergeant Moy, of the 5th Cavalry, and Private Young, of the 11th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Thiery, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been relieved from duty at Sandy Hook, N.J., and under recent orders has gone to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to the Cavalry Officers' School as student officer. Colonel Thiery before the present war served for quite a number of years as an officer of the old 9th N.G.N.Y.

The Stars and Stripes, official organ of the American Expeditionary Force, will probably be discontinued within two months, according to Major Guy T. Viskniski, formerly its editor, who arrived at New York from overseas on March 8. This decision, it is expected, will be reached shortly by general headquarters of the A.E.F.

Mrs. Leon Chapman Dennis is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Aikman Dennis, at 477 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. The baby is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Aikman, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leon Dennis, of Prince Bay, N.Y. Captain Dennis, Coast Art., U.S.A., is in France.

A very pretty luncheon was given recently by Mrs. John McClellan, wife of General McClellan, at their home at 2750 Fourth street, San Diego, Cal., in compliment to Mrs. Uline, wife of Col. Willis Uline, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams, wife of Col. Benjamin Williams, U.S.A., who will leave soon to join their husbands at other Army posts. Mrs. Uline will go to Vancouver and Mrs. Williams will join Colonel Williams in Washington, D.C. The luncheon table was daintily decorated with pink sweet peas and maiden-hair fern, the pink color scheme being used throughout in decorations and appointments. The guests were Mesdames Willis Uline, Benjamin Williams, Uriel Sebree, Douglas Knox, Arthur McArthur, Austin W. Mitchell, Heber Ingle, George Peckham, J. McSorley, Charles Place Douglass and William Cushman. The prizes were orchids.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., has been honored by being awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by Marshal Petain, of France. The citation said: "General Rockenbach has executed with competency and a courtesy to which it is fitting to pay acknowledgment the superior command of the American Artillery of attack and of a brigade of French artillery of attack during the operations of St. Mihiel and between Argonne and Meuse, in September-October, 1918." The Chattanooga Daily Times of March 4 in referring to the award says: "While strictly speaking the home of this well known former Chattanooga is really under his hat, his headpiece has been on an Oglethorpe and Chattanooga hatrack more frequently in the recent years than anywhere else. Chattanooga claims to have developed him since his 'shave-tail' days in the Regular Establishment. Mrs. Rockenbach makes this city her home and her father, Gen. Thomas A. Baldwin, U.S.A., who retired after forty years' service, is also a full-fledged Chattanooga, although his residence is just over the way in Georgia. He is one of the few, if not the only, American officer who had a French brigade under him. His host of Chattanooga friends will rejoice over the distinction he has earned."

A number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Gordon were invited on the evening of March 1 to their handsome home on Loxor place, Cincinnati, to see the brilliant and characteristic French war posters picked up from time to time by their only son, Capt. Harry L. Gordon, jr., U.S.A., during his service with the 1st Division, A.E.F. Captain Gordon told of the wonderful reception given the first of the American troops to arrive in France, and of their training in the Toul sector, and praised the officers and men. The Captain asked the guests not to forget the fact that the success of our arms abroad is due to the untiring efforts of our Regular Army officers at home and abroad. The Captain also remarked that he did not wish to deprive the National Army or National Guard of one bit of credit for the fine work some of them had accomplished, but at the same time he wished the guests to remember that it was the training given those troops on the Mexican border and later in camps by Regular Army officers that made their success possible. The backbone of the entire training system, he said, was the Regular Army officer, notwithstanding comments to the contrary. Captain Gordon entered the first training camp at Benjamin Harrison and was one of the first ten men taken from the camp to join the first contingent of American troops for overseas duty. The Captain resigned after the armistice was signed in order to gather again the threads of his law practice. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, of Indianapolis; Mrs. R. Parker Rifenberck, whose husband, Colonel Rifenberck, is with the Army of Occupation.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., March 8, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. C. F. Craig, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 2400 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C.

Capt. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N., recently in command of the Massachusetts has been ordered to command the Kearsarge.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., recently returned to Washington, are occupying their apartment at the Cairo Hotel.

Lieut. Comdr. George M. Tisdale, U.S.N., has been ordered to Constantinople as aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol.

Lieut. Col. B. H. Whittaker, U.S.A., and Lieut. E. V. Wales, U.S.A., have recently been stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.

A son, Glenn Hanson Easton, jr., was born to Asst. Naval Constr. G. H. Easton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Easton at New York city on March 11, 1919.

A son, Charles Theodore Bauer, was born to Lieut. Col. Louis H. Bauer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bauer at Boston, Mass., on March 3, 1919.

A daughter, Alice Frances La Garde, granddaughter of Col. Louis A. La Garde, U.S.A., was born to Capt. Louis A. La Garde, jr., and Mrs. La Garde at Washington, D.C., on March 2, 1919.

Major and Mrs. J. A. Sarraff, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Anthony Melvin Sarraff, at the Sloane Hospital, New York city on March 6, 1919. Major Sarraff is at present stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.

Mrs. Chester Mills, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Mills, U.S.A., will leave Washington on March 15 and join her aunt, Mrs. William C. Baker, at the Villa Margarita, Charleston, S.C., for an indefinite stay.

A son, John Parke Hood, 3d, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. J. Parke Hood, Engr. Corps, U.S.A., Feb. 21, 1919, at Pottsville, Pa. Lieutenant Hood is attached to the 7th U.S. Engineers, 5th Division, Army of Occupation.

Lieut. and Mrs. Myron Welt Hutchinson, U.S.N., have returned to Boston after visiting in Montclair and Philadelphia and are staying at 24 Newbury street. Lieutenant Hutchinson is attached to the U.S.S. Porter, which is at the Boston Navy Yard for repairs.

Miss Eulalie E. Wallace, daughter of the late Col. Elmer J. Wallace, Coast Art., U.S.A., was a member of the interscholastic debating team which successfully represented the Vermillion, S.D., High School in the debate with Canton, S.D., High School on March 7 at Vermillion, S.D.

Lieut. Comdr. Joel T. Boone, Med. Corps, U.S.N., has recently returned from France, where he served for seventeen months with the 6th Regiment, U.S. Marines and the 2d Division. Lieutenant Commander Boone will be stationed at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and he and Mrs. Boone will be at home at the Biltmore, 1940 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., after April 15.

The American Signal Corps Officers' Training School at Longres, France, have been named "Hartmann Hall," in honor of Col. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., in France. Colonel Hartmann was the founder of these schools and likewise its first commandant. The dedication was made over eight months ago and is a fitting tribute to Colonel Hartmann and his work in France.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, 27th Division, U.S.A., accompanied by Lieutenant Colonels Kincaid and Starr, went to Governors Island, N.Y., on March 7 to pay his respects to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Department. General Barry was at the Governors Island dock to welcome him and the party proceeded to General Barry's headquarters, where the guests were presented to the members of General Barry's staff.

Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., and Admiral Charles H. Robertson, R.N., were the guests of honor at a dinner party given by Sir Harry E. Brittain, chairman of the American Officers' Club, in London on March 4. The host expressed the deep regret of all present at the fact that they were shortly to part company with Admiral Sims, whom the speaker called "our good friend, who has endeared himself to all those who had the privilege of meeting him."

An enjoyable dinner in honor of former Adjutant Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, was given by Col. Michael Friedsam in New York city, March 8. Among the other guests were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Brig. Gens. George R. Dyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Charles W. Barry, Cols. Frederick W. Baldwin, George W. Burleigh, Howard E. Crall, Nelson B. Burr, Walter J. Carlin, F. V. L. Hoppin, J. Weston Myers, John J. Pretan, Clarence W. Smith, and others. General Dyer presented General Sherrill with a New York state flag. General Sherrill expressed his approval of the proposal to Federalize the New York Guard.

Major Edwin W. Dayton, formerly of the I.G. Dept., state of New York, has returned from France and is at General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, Williamsbridge, N.Y., for treatment after service in the trenches. In 1917 Major Dayton transferred from the Inspector General's Department to the Infantry and went to France in command of the battalion of the 15th New York Colored Infantry (369th Infantry, U.S.A.). Later he transferred to the 372d Infantry, where he served in the 157th French Division under General Goibet. Prior to the entry of the United States into the war, Major Dayton wrote for various publications, including the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and had the pleasure of commanding through 1918 a number of those sectors on the western front of which he had written in the earlier years.

The following Army horses, ridden by officers, won ribbons at the horse show at Pinehurst, N.C., on March 1: Lady Babby, ridden and owned by Lieut. Col. D. W. McEnery, M.C. U.S.A., saddle class, first ribbon; light hunters, first ribbon; officer's mount, first ribbon; pair saddle horses, second ribbon; reserve saddle champion of the show, Mickey, government owned, ridden by Capt. John Thomas, F.A., U.S.A., saddle class, third ribbon; light hunters, third ribbon; officer's mount, second ribbon. The prizes were beautiful sterling silver cups and bowls. The classes were well filled. There were horses from New York, Boston and Connecticut, as well as the extremely good horses from Pinehurst, Southern Pines and the Overhills Hunt Club. Lady Babby has been used by me in the Army for the past eight years. She was bred to the Government stallion Boola Boola, at Front Royal, and has a colt ten months old. She has won twenty-four ribbons, ten of which are blues. She is from a hackney sire, Bagthrope Sultan, out of a thoroughbred mare. She is eleven years old this spring. She has been one year on the Mexican border and over two years in Panama.

Secretary Daniels and his party were scheduled to sail on the U.S.S. Leviathan from Hoboken March 15. Miss Evalina Gleeves, daughter of Vice Admiral Albert Gleeves, U.S.N., has been visiting Mrs. Poe in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Alexander Hatch, wife of Lieutenant Hatch, U.S.N., with her young son is spending some time at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Capt. Pitt Scott, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scott entertained at dinner in New York on March 10 for Mrs. Scott's mother, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Washington.

Mrs. Adolphus Staton, wife of Commander Staton, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blain, at their home at Silver Spring, Md.

Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty, wife of Colonel Gienty, U.S.A., who has been visiting in New York for several weeks, returned on March 7 to Camp Meigs, Washington.

Mr. J. E. Hanly, of Kansas City, Mo., has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., and Miss Varnum at their quarters at Fort Mason, Cal.

Col. J. F. McGill, U.S.M.C., has been detached from Paris Island and ordered to command the marine barracks at San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Ford Richardson with her two sons fit and fine have joined Major Richardson, U.S.A., in Atlanta after a visit to Mrs. Richardson's mother at Cambridge, Md.

Miss Kathryn Rawson, daughter of Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., retired, sailed March 8 on the Rotterdam for France, where she will do canteen work under the Y.M.C.A.

A son, grandson of Mrs. Kingman and the late Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., was born to the wife of the late Dan C. Kingman, Jr., at Washington, D.C., on March 8, 1919.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., is spending ten days with Miss Ursula Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison at her home, Belvoir, the Plains, Va.

Major Alfred B. Quinton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Quinton have returned to Washington and are at their apartment, 1632 S street. Mrs. Quinton has been at her Boston home during Major Quinton's absence in France.

Mrs. McKie, widow of Major John W. McKie, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at 1922 Sixteenth street, Washington, after spending the winter with her sister and brother-in-law, Col. and Mrs. H. W. Schull, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. R. B. Woodruff, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Roscoe Barnett, Jr., on March 12, 1919, at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C. The baby is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. Alonso Gray, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George A. Nugent, U.S.A., have been visiting the latter's brother, Judge Curtiss Bacon, at their old home on Main street, Middletown, Conn. General Nugent has been ordered for duty to Washington.

Miss Leila Gordon, daughter of Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, U.S.M.C., left Washington on March 7 for St. Augustine, Fla., where she will make a ten days' visit with her cousin, Mrs. R. Duvall.

A daughter, Elizabeth Kramer, was born to Lieut. Col. Floyd Kramer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kramer at Washington, D.C., March 6. She is a granddaughter of Col. James L. Bevans, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bevans.

Miss Ann Fuller Abbott, sister of Comdr. J. L. Abbott, U.S.N., who was a pupil of William Chase and the National Academy of Design, entertained at a studio tea on March 9 at 1517 H street, Washington, where she is spending the winter.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., who has lately been relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, with Mrs. Howard and Miss Isabel Claude is established again at Stoneleigh Court, Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Miss Katherine Baldwin, sister of Lieut. William Baldwin, U.S.N., who with her aunt, Miss Ewing, has been visiting Mrs. Amelia Dutton at her home on Nineteenth street, Washington, will leave on March 15 for her home in Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Frederick V. Abbot, wife of Brigadier General Abbot, U.S.A., commandant of the Washington Barracks, entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 12 in honor of Mrs. Howell, wife of Col. George P. Howell, U.S.A.

Mrs. Percy K. Robottom, wife of Lieutenant Commander Robottom, U.S.N., with her little girl, Elsie, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Magruder, at their home on Jefferson place, Washington. Mrs. Robottom has been living at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, since Lieutenant Commander Robottom has been on sea duty.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Lieut. Bert F. Clark, U.S.N., gave an informal supper party of twenty-four guests on March 9 in honor of Miss Laura Marie Friday, whose engagement to Mr. Edward Wountz, of Pittsburgh, has just been announced. Mr. Wountz was released from the Officers' Training Corps at Camp Lee after the signing of the armistice.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, 27th Div., U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to act as chairman at the meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York city, on Sunday evening, March 23, when Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, British army, will make his first appearance before an American audience, lecturing on "How the War Was Won." General O'Ryan will introduce General Maurice, who is to make a lecture tour of the country.

Among the 195 officers and men of the 27th Division who have been awarded decorations by the United States, British and French armies are the following: Distinguished Service Medal, U.S.A.—To Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, as commander of the 27th Division in its successful operations with the British in France in the autumn of 1918 he displayed qualities of skill and aggressiveness which mark him as a leader of ability. At St. Quentin and Cambrai the name of his division linked with the British in adding new laurels to the Allied forces in France. British Distinguished Service Order.—To Lieut. Col. J. L. Kincaid, J.A., at the Hindenburg line, east of Ronsoy, on Sept. 25-28; at Duncan Post while leading a battalion of the 106th Infantry in battle. To Lieut. Col. William L. Hallahan, division signal officer at the La Selle river; at Arbre Guernon. To Major Emanuel Goldstein, M.C., on duty with the 102d Engineers in the vicinity of Bempure and Guillemont Farm. Distinguished Service Cross, U.S.A., and British Military Cross.—To Chaplain Francis A. Kelly, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, near Ronsoy and east of La Selle river, and to Chaplain John C. Ward, 108th Inf., east of Ronsoy.

Col. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C., has returned from France and been assigned to Paris Island for duty.

A son, Charles Wallace Sale, Jr., was born to Lieut. C. W. Sale, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sale at Fredericksburg, Va., on Feb. 24, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. Westover, Air Ser., U.S.A., have leased an apartment at the Somerset House, Sixteenth and S streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. Albert S. Cummins, U.S.A., who have spent the winter at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J., have gone to the Hotel Montclair, Montclair, N.J., for a few weeks before going to their summer home in Michigan.

Major and Mrs. Harold Augustus Spilman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Robert Burnett Spilman, on Feb. 19, 1919, at base hospital, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Col. Charles C. Pulis, Field Art., Regular Army officer, who commanded the 104th Field Artillery, was reported in a serious condition on his arrival at New York March 13, aboard the America from France. He is suffering from pneumonia.

Lucille Price, youngest daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, U.S.A., is convalescing after a serious illness of influenza. Mrs. Price and children are residing at 1033 Twenty-first street, Des Moines, Iowa, during General Price's absence overseas.

Col. William A. Carleton, I.G., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Camp McArthur, Texas, has been detailed at Hoboken as one of the inspectors at the Port of Embarkation. Col. and Mrs. Carleton will make their home at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city.

Major and Mrs. Herman G. Maul, Med. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son on Feb. 24, 1919, at the General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., this being the first baby born at this hospital. Mrs. Maul until recently has been at her home in Statesville, N.C.

Lieut. Col. Hiram Bingham, U.S.A., chief of the Personnel Division, Division of Military Aeronautics, has taken his discharge from the Service and returned to private business. He saw service overseas, and early in the war was in charge of the aeronautical ground schools.

The Princeton Naval Unit, of which Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., has been in command, was demobilized on Dec. 14. The last class at the Navy Pay School at Princeton was graduated early in March, and the Graduate College, generously loaned to the Navy Department by the university, is being put in shape to turn over to the university authorities.

Mrs. Carl H. Muller and little Janet left El Paso March 1 to join Colonel Muller at College Station, Texas, where they expect to make their home for the next three or four years. Colonel Muller is commandant of cadets and professor of military science at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Col. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greene have taken an apartment at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second street, New York city. Colonel Greene was sent from the Militia Bureau of the War Department in February for temporary duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island, in charge of militia affairs of the department during the absence of Col. Frederick Perkins on leave.

Vice Admiral Albert Gleeves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleeves, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Ryan, Gen. Louis Paw, of the French army, and his staff, and Admiral Grout, of the French navy, were among the guests at a large tea and reception given at the Hotel St. Regis, New York city, on March 13, by Gen. A. E. M. Taufflieb, of the French army, and Mme. Taufflieb. The general and his wife are to sail for France to-day.

Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, inspector, 27th Division, U.S.A., who returned recently to New York from France, had a remarkable run of good health while abroad, especially for an officer over fifty years of age. He was on duty with the division all the time it was abroad and never had a day's sickness. Colonel Wainwright first joined the 12th N.G.N.Y. thirty years ago as a second lieutenant, the exact date being March 29, 1889. He served with the 12th N.Y. Volunteers in the Spanish War as a captain and on the Texas border with the New York National Guard Division. He was inspector of the 27th Division, when it left Spartanburg, S.C., for France.

Major George F. Chandler, superintendent of the New York state police, said at Albany, N.Y., on March 7 that only soldiers, sailors and marines who have seen foreign service under the American flag will be accepted hereafter as members of the organization. He added that in the last three weeks one captain, four first and ten second lieutenants who have been honorably discharged from the U.S. Army have been taken on as state police. Twenty places on the force have been held open for members of the 27th Division or for New Yorkers who have seen service in other divisions. Eight places formerly occupied by state police troopers who entered the Army or the Navy are also being held for them, and they will rejoin the force as soon as they receive their discharges.

Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, U.S.A., retired, who was recently relieved as acting Q.M.G. of the Army, is now in Chicago, Ill., where he is associated with the well known firm of Montgomery Ward and Co. He will have charge of the merchandizing and buying for the company. General Wood was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal by the Secretary of War at the same time that Robert J. Thorne, president of Montgomery Ward and Co., who was then acting as General Wood's assistant, received this decoration. General Wood served with General Goethals in building the Panama Canal, where he had charge of supplies. When the United States entered the war he was assigned to duty in France in connection with the transport service. In April, 1918, he was ordered to Washington and given full charge of supplies for the army.

Mrs. Annie Cady Abbott announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Lucy, to Major Dwight Frank Smith, U.S.M.C., on March 4, 1919, at Boston, Mass.

NAVY VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN OFFICER.

Success in conducting the Navy campaigns for the previous Liberty loans has won recognition for Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., who on March 13 was again appointed by Secretary Daniels and will take charge of the Navy drive for the Victory Liberty loan. The Secretary in making announcement of the appointment said: "This loan must be raised by popular subscription, and I have every confidence that the Navy will, as in the fourth loan, when more than \$48,000,000

was subscribed, do itself proud and again lead the country over the top."

WAR SUPPLIES CONSPIRACY CASE DISMISSED.

Judge Garvin of the Federal Court in Brooklyn, New York city, on March 12 dismissed the indictments against sixteen defendants in the Rosenwasser alleged conspiracy case, who have been on trial for the past three weeks on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government in the manufacture and delivery of war equipment. The judge after hearing the evidence produced by the Department of Justice, decided that he could not conscientiously even submit the case to the jury. He said: "I am bound in conscience to grant the motion of counsel for the defense because a verdict of guilty would not be justified on the evidence presented." Among the defendants thus exonerated were two officers of the Army, Col. Harry J. Hirsch (Lieut. Col., Inf.), Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Samuel Grass, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. Colonel Hirsch, a graduate of West Point with an unbroken record of thirty-one years honorable service, it developed at the trial was indicted on testimony of a former government inspector, discharged by his orders, who swore he would get revenge. This inspector, it was shown, was an ex-convict, and had perjured himself in filing false Civil Service applications, in order to obtain government positions. He confessed that he knowingly committed perjury to get a job. Apparently seeking revenge against the officer who dismissed him, it was shown in the testimony, he wrote to the Department of Justice, which started proceedings which resulted in the indictment of nineteen citizens charging them with defrauding the Government in time of war. The court directed that the evidence of this witness, and another government witness be transcribed and sent to the Federal District Attorney, "for such action as may be deemed appropriate." Among those acquitted in the case are Morris and Leo Rosenwasser, of Rosenwasser Brothers; Abraham Weiss, Jacob Rosenberg, Louis Levy, Harry Gersonovitz, Isaac Merlis, Abram Lampert, all employees of Rosenwasser Brothers; and Samuel Schwartz, Leslie Copeland, William Sam, Abraham Friedman and Lewis Silverman, inspectors of the Q.M. Corps. The firm of Rosenwasser Brothers, also a defendant, was acquitted. The indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury in 1918. It specified that the defendants conspired to defraud the Government by sending to the Army shoes, aviators' coats, spiral puttees and canvas leggings "defective in measurement, material and workmanship." The Government closed its case on March 10, and Frank J. Hogan, attorney for the defense, immediately made a motion for dismissal of the indictment.

TWO SECRETARIES GOING TO EUROPE.

Coincident with Secretary of the Navy Daniels's announcement on March 7 that he would sail for Europe on the Leviathan on March 15, Secretary of War Baker made known his intention of sailing for France as soon as he can return from his present trip of inspection of American camps and cantonments. This will take both the war secretaries out of the United States at the same time, as it is not possible for Mr. Daniels to return to Washington before Mr. Baker sails. In announcing the purpose of his trip the Secretary of War made it known that he would attend to the closing up of contracts and business deals with the governments of the Allies as well as the business operations of the American Expeditionary Force. He said on March 8 that his stay in Europe would be a very brief one. Secretary Daniels announced, before sailing on March 15, that he was planning to make a first hand investigation in connection with information desired by Congress. The Naval bill that failed of enactment by Congress contained a provision unanimously approved by the Naval Committees of both Houses directing the Secretary of the Navy to submit to Congress by December description of such additional vessels as may be needed for the Navy. Mr. Daniels stated that full consideration and analysis of war experience was required, and that it was also required that particular attention be given to the types developed during the war. The Secretary was accompanied on his trip by three chiefs of the technical bureaus of the Navy Department, Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Bureau of Steam Engineering; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Bureau of Ordnance.

CONGRESSMEN WILL ACCOMPANY BAKER TO FRANCE.

Secretary of War Baker will be accompanied by a number of members of the House Military Committee when he leaves New York on the transport George Washington soon after April 1 for the purpose of inspecting the Army of Occupation and American camps. He has invited to make the trip with him, according to a press message from Washington, Congressmen Dent (Ala.), Fields (Ky.), Olney (Mass.), Nichols (S.C.), Harrison (Va.), Anthony (Kan.), and Hull (Iowa). Invitations have also been extended to Congressmen Quin (Mass.), Caldwell (N.Y.), Wise (Ga.), Greene (Vt.), Morin (Pa.), and Crago (Pa.), who are absent from Washington. Congressman Kahn (Cal.), who will be chairman of the committee in the next Congress, has sailed for England and France.

FIRST NAVY SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED.

The distinction of receiving the first Distinguished Service Medal awarded by the Navy Department belongs to the late Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C. The posthumous award was announced on March 13. General Doyen was regarded as the organizer of the 4th Brigade of Marines which made history at Chateau-Thierry and throughout the campaign of the American Army in France; he also organized the 5th Regiment, U.S.M.C., and early in 1917 went to France in command of that unit. Upon the arrival of the 6th Marines and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion a brigade was formed which General Doyen commanded during its entire training period in the Verdun sector. Unfortunately he was never to go into action with the 8,000 men he had trained, for only a few days before the battle of Belleau Wood his health broke down and he was compelled to return to the United States. He was placed in command of the Marine Corps camp at Quantico, Va. Here he contracted influenza and died Oct. 6, 1918. Born in New Hampshire, Sept. 3, 1859, he served thirty-five years in the Marine Corps, following his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy. The medal will be given to his widow, Mrs. Claude Fay Doyen, of Annapolis, Md. In his letter to Mrs. Doyen requesting that she designate the time and place for the medal presentation, Secretary Daniels quotes the following citation of General Doyen: "By reason of his abilities and personal efforts he brought this brigade to

the very high state of efficiency which enabled it to successfully resist the German army in the Chateau-Thierry sector and Belleau Wood. The strong efforts on his part for nearly a year undermined his health and necessitated his being invalided to the United States before having the opportunity to command the brigade in action, but his work was shown by the excellent service of the brigade, not only at Belleau Wood, but during the entire campaign when they fought in many battles."

ANNUAL DINNER U.S.M.A. GRADUATES.

The committee of Army officers in charge of the arrangements for the sixth annual dinner of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, which is to be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, New York city, at seven p.m. on March 22, held a second meeting on the night of March 11 and received assurances from the several members that a sufficient number of graduates had already signified their intention of being present on March 22 to make this the largest dinner ever held by the organization. From West Point alone 125 officers are to attend the dinner, and there will be large contingents from Governors Island and the other posts in the vicinity of New York city, while Washington and such posts as Camp A. A. Humphreys are to be well represented. Both Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. George W. Goethals have been invited to attend as guests of the organization. The West Point orchestra of fifteen pieces will furnish the music. Capt. Seth M. Milliken, 79 Leonard street, New York city, is chairman of the dinner committee.

TROUSERS FOR OVERSEAS TROOPS.

The announcement is made in G.O. 28, G.H.Q., American Expeditionary Force, "just issued," according to the Stars and Stripes of Feb. 21, that no more breeches of the knee type will be issued to foot troops overseas and that instead trousers, full length, will be worn. To supply the A.E.F. until August, 1919, 2,500,000 pairs of trousers have been ordered. Their individual cost is thirty-eight cents greater than the breeches, but the quality is said to be better. Notwithstanding the increase in length there is only one-eighth of a yard more cloth required, for the absence of the swager flare, the flap and the tongue saves material, while the simpler cut saves labor. Experts are said to have decided that the breeches legs shrink when wet and so impede the circulation. The order says that leggings are still to be worn. Commenting on this, the Stars and Stripes says: "The Marines were 'em that way at Belleau Wood, so it can be done." Members of mounted organizations are still to draw and wear breeches.

GERMAN HELMETS AS VICTORY LOAN PRIZES.

Eighty-five thousand steel or leather helmets, captured, or surrendered to American troops under the terms of the armistice, when the enemy was required to give up a quantity of war supplies, were sold by the War Department for one dollar a few days ago. They were recently shipped to New York city by General Pershing and are now in a Government warehouse at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N.Y. They were sent to the United States from overseas to be used as prizes for persons who subscribe for the fifth Liberty Loan, but, according to a press message from Washington, the Judge Advocate General's Office advised the Secretary of War that it would be illegal for the Government to give away captured or surrendered war material. It was then decided that the matter could be arranged by simply selling the helmets for a nominal sum, and this was done. They are soon to be shipped to Victory Loan district organizations throughout the country, which will allot them as prizes to subscribers.

RETURN OF AN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Among the troops arriving at Hoboken, N.J., on March 13 on the transport America was the 52d Brigade of Field Artillery composed of the 104th, 105th and 106th Regiments, U.S.A., under command of Brig. Gen. G. A. Wingate, which rendered such efficient service on the battle line in France. These and other troops aboard were warmly welcomed home by relatives and friends, and the Mayor's committee of welcome. Among the other officers aboard the America besides General Wingate were: Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, U.S.A., who is to succeed Lieut. Col. Samuel Ansell as Judge Advocate General of the Army; Col. C. C. Pulsis, J. T. Delaney, E. T. Smith, DeW. C. Weld and Lieut. Col. I. J. Lovell, W. C. Richardson, G. F. Verbeck, W. L. Bell, Major W. Schellkopf, T. Hammond, S. F. Corbett, P. F. Nagle, R. M. Marshall, F. M. Sears, R. W. Hinds, F. A. Spencer and B. Goodyear, Capt. H. E. Sullivan, F. W. Hayes, W. F. Schmolz, W. D. Parlour, J. J. Ceutin, and F. Toomey, Lieut. W. E. Waller and Lieut. W. A. Wagner, U.S.A.

PORTRAIT BUSTS PRESENTED ARMY MEDICAL MEN.

Following the unveiling of the bronze bust of Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon General of the Army (noted on page 995), two other portrait busts were unveiled and presented to the library of the Army Medical Museum in Washington, D.C., this week. These are of Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General, U.S.A., and Col. William O. Owen, who has been in charge of the Army Medical Museum and library during the war. The bust of General Ireland is life-sized and was presented by the officers of the Medical Corps. The bronze has been placed near that of General Gorgas. The Owen bust was presented by Major Tunstall Taylor, of the Baltimore Hospital for Crippled Children. Both bronzes were modeled by Sergt. P. Bryant Baker, who modeled the bust of General Gorgas.

BOARD APPROVED NAVY MEDAL DESIGNS.

Replying to criticisms of the designs for the two new Navy medals and one cross, which were made by Charles Moore, of the National Arts Commission in New York city on March 10, Secretary Daniels said that the medal design had been adopted after a unanimous vote in its favor by a board of twelve rear admirals. This decision was made in favor of the accepted medal because it was, in the opinion of the board, the simplest, most distinctive and the "most American" of the designs submitted. The National Arts Commission submitted several designs for the medals and cross and that for the Medal of Honor was rejected. Secretary Daniels admitted the design adopted had been submitted by a button manufacturing firm. In his criticism of the course taken by

the Navy Department, Mr. Moore made a particular point of this selection which did not meet with his approval.

CAMP JOHNSTON TO BE RETAINED.

Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell approved recommendation on March 12 that Camp Joseph E. Johnston, at Jacksonville, Fla., be retained as a permanent military camp and that the offer of the city of Jacksonville of 732 acres of land, comprising part of the camp, to be donated free to the War Department as long as it is used for military purposes, be accepted. Camp Johnston is the special camp for the Quartermaster Corps, and during the war has been used as a Motor Transport Corps station and officers' training school for officers in the Quartermaster Corps as well. It was also one of the largest remount stations in the Military Establishment.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Disease conditions among the troops in the United States for the week ended March 7, according to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Surgeon General, give an annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes of 1,226.74; an annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only of 1,070; non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report 64.25; annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes 12.12; and annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only 11.45. In the "current week" in the A.E.F., which is not for the same period owing to delay in transmission, the annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes was 1,380.52; the annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only 1,214.48; the non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report, 52.10; the annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes, 18.87; and the annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only, 16.70.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.

Public auctions of surplus Army horses and mules conducted at thirty-five camps, cantonments and stations throughout the country by the Remount Division have brought to the Government \$8,781,231 from the sale of 73,739 animals. This covers auctions up to Feb. 16 and the average unit price received for all animals was \$119. At these sales 37,870 horses were disposed of, the classes being as follows: Cavalry and riding horses, 18,416; Light Artillery horses, 19,165; and Heavy Artillery horses, 289. The number of mules sold was 35,869, divided as follows: Wheel mules, 8,342; lead mules, 22,604; pack and riding mules, 4,923. Auction sales of horses and mules will be continued at the various camps until the entire Army surplus stock of animals is sold.

BATTLESHIP NEW MEXICO SHOWN TO NAVY IN FILM.

More than 500 Navy officers gathered in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building in Washington on March 10 to attend the first exhibition of the film, "Queen of the Waves." The story of the building of the electrically driven battleship New Mexico was one of the important features of the film, which depicted the growth and development of the Navy since the early days. Secretary Daniels was present and complimented the General Electric Company, which equipped the New Mexico with the electric drive, upon the completeness of the film. The shop scenes during the building of the turbines and motors, said Secretary Daniels, were a splendid object lesson in American accomplishments.

CAPTAIN TAUSSIG AUTHOR OF NAVY EPIGRAM.

Capt. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., who is on duty at the Bureau of Navigation in charge of the Enlisted Personnel Section, has received a letter from Admiral Sims concerning his (Admiral Sims's) denial of the authorship of the "We are ready now" epigram which we refer to on page 982. In this letter Admiral Sims stated that in his attempt to "catch up" with the epigram story he had told the facts to a group of newspaper men in London. Captain Taussig states that he did not recall just what remark he made at the "historical moment," but assumes that he was reported correctly, for about all the destroyers needed on arrival in England was fuel, as they had been kept in readiness for active service from the time of their departure from the United States.

SILVER BUTTONS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The War Department has announced that the only distinction between service buttons to be granted soldiers upon discharge will be in the case of wounded men. All men who were wounded in action will receive silver buttons, and the others will receive bronze buttons. The discharge button is in the hands of the manufacturers and will soon be ready for distribution. The buttons will be issued to soldiers upon being discharged, and those who have already left the Service may obtain them upon application to the Adjutant General.

NEW MOBILE GUN FOR U.S. ARMY.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has designed a powerful new mobile gun which is to be built at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N.Y. The gun, which is intended for caterpillar mount, is 194 millimeters (21 feet 11 inches) long, weighs twelve tons and has an approximate range of ten miles. The projectile weighs 175 pounds. Two of these guns will be built for testing at the Aberdeen proving grounds, Md.

DEMORILIZATION OF STUDENTS AT NURSING SCHOOL.

Owing to the rapid decrease in the Army medical service, only those students who desire to complete the course and obtain a diploma in nursing will be retained in the Army School of Nursing in Washington. Students not intending to complete the course will be issued transportation to their homes by April 1 or as soon thereafter as possible.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1003-1007.

BULLETIN 5, FEB. 6, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Announces the establishment of unit of Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Sewanee Military Academy.
II.—Troop movements—Report of inspection of railroad equipment at end of journey.—Sec. IV, Bulletin No. 35, War Department, 1917, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:
Reports received at the War Department from the United

States Railroad Administration indicate the necessity for a strict compliance with the provisions of Field Service Regulations, in order that responsibility for any damage to railroad equipment may be fixed.

All train commanders will comply strictly with Para. 396 and 401, Field Service Regulations, 1914, relative to inspection of equipment, and will, in every case, upon completion of journey, submit to the commanding officer of the camp or other place at which troops are delivered a written report of the damage to or unlawful removal of railroad equipment (if any, caused by the troops. If no damage or unlawful removal of equipment occurred, the report will state so affirmatively. The report will bear the signatures of the train and Pullman conductors and will be accompanied by a separate report signed by the train or Pullman conductor, as the case may be, in the event of disagreement.

In case of damage or unlawful removal of railroad equipment by troops, the train commander will determine its value, fix the responsibility, and report same, in writing, with names of witnesses, to the commanding officer to whom he turns over the individual or individuals concerned.

The commanding officer of the camp or other place at which troops are delivered will forward the report of the train commander, through military channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army, attention room 160, reporting in case of damage to or unlawful removal of equipment the action taken by him. In the event that the train commander returns, upon completion of the journey, to the camp or other place from which the troops came, he will submit a copy of the report for the information of the commanding officer of the camp or station and for file in his office.

The Chief, Inland Traffic Service, has been directed to report to the War Department all cases of damage to or unlawful removal of railroad equipment for which troops are responsible.

LIMITING PUNISHMENTS BY G.C.M.

G.O. 9, MARCH 11, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

The following policy as announced by The Adjutant General of the Army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In view of the cessation of hostilities and the re-establishment of conditions approximating those of peace within the territorial limits of the United States, the propriety of observing limitations upon the punishing powers of court-martial as established by Executive Order of Dec. 15, 1916, is obvious. Where in exceptional cases a court-martial adjudge and a reviewing authority approves punishments in excess of the limits described in said Executive Order, the reasons for so doing will be made a matter of record. Trial by general court-martial within the territorial limits stated will be ordered only where the punishment that might be imposed by a special or summary court or by the commanding officer under the provisions of the 104th Article of War would be under all the circumstances of the case clearly inadequate."

By command of Major General Wood:

E. H. HUMPHREY, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, FEB. 6, 1919, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. William B. Pistole, J.A., having reported, is announced as Department Judge Advocate, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

By command of Major General Cabell:

W. T. JOHNSTON, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 2, MARCH 6, 1919, WESTERN DEPT.

Col. Euclid B. Frick, Med. Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as department surgeon, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. B. B. Buck is relieved from command of Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and is assigned to command of Camp Meade, Md., to take effect March 15, 1919. (March 5, War D.)
Major Gen. W. L. Kenly is relieved from his present duties as Director Military Aeronautics, and is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, effective March 8, 1919. (March 10, War D.)

Major Gen. F. S. Strong, U.S.A., and Capt. M. Vining, aid, to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal. Upon the demobilization of the 40th Division Major General Strong will proceed to Camp Jackson, S.C. (March 6, War D.)

The following assignments of general officers, U.S. Army, are ordered: Major Gen. F. S. Strong to command of Camp Jackson; Brig. Gen. J. B. Erwin to report to commanding general, Southern Dept., to command at El Paso, Texas; Brig. Gen. C. Gerhardt to command depot brigade at Camp Grant; Brig. Gen. W. O. Johnson to command depot brigade at Camp Meade; Brig. Gen. W. E. Cole to command depot brigade at Camp Jackson. (March 6, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S.A., to take effect March 10, 1919: Brig. Gen. P. Sayre, T. R. Rivers, W. H. Burt, J. D. Glendon, L. E. Ruggles, C. McK. Saltzman, H. O. Williams, J. F. Madden, S. T. Ansell, J. W. Barker, R. M. Danford and J. J. Hornbrook. (March 5, War D.)

Brig. Gen. B. P. Disque is honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, March 10, 1919. (March 5, War D.)

Brig. Gen. S. J. B. Schindler is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, to take effect March 15, 1919. (March 5, War D.)

Brig. Gen. G. A. Nugent from Camp Custer, Mich., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Brig. Gen. S. M. Foote from duty at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (March 7, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. Mitchell is detailed as Director Military Aeronautics and will report to the Director of Air Service for duty. (March 10, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. O. Johnson, U.S.A., and Capt. G. H. Shea and W. H. Allen, aids, to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal. Upon the demobilization of the 40th Division Brigadier General Johnson will proceed to Camp Meade, Md. (March 6, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, G.S.

Following officers of G.S. relieved from detail as members of G.S. Corps: Lieut. Col. J. K. Cowan and E. Butcher. (March 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. Waldo, G.S., to Camp Benning, Ga., and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief of Staff and return to proper station. (March 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. F. Titus, G.S., to Charleston, S.C., for duty as assistant chief of staff, Southeastern Dept. (March 6, War D.)

Col. W. M. Connell, G.S., to Washington for duty in the Operations Division, G.S. (March 7, War D.)

Col. J. B. Wilson, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of G.S.C. (March 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. D. R. Rodney, G.S., to Washington for duty. (March 7, War D.)

Col. J. Hanson, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of G.S.C. (March 7, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Capt. F. V. Firestone, A.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. H. G. Salmon, A.G.D., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of The A.G.D. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty with the School for Bakers and Cooks at Camp Merritt, N.J.: Capt. O. Kaufer, 1st Lieut. H. Schieffer, M. D. Walker, G. McM. Gerrie, J. J. O'Hern, W. J. Dancer, J. G. Weckhart and 2d Lieut. D. Poe. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Crowley, A.G.D., to major, A.G.D., during the existing emergency, with rank from March 7, 1919. (March 10, War D.)

Capt. F. G. Shearman, A.G.D., to Camp Meade, Md., as personnel adjutant. (March 10, War D.)

Major M. M. Kilduff, A.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. E. Carpenter, I.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., as port inspector. (March 4, War D.)
Major W. A. Dixon, I.G.D., from detail in I.G.D. and will report to commanding general, Camp Gordon. (March 6, War D.)
Major G. Hoisington, I.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., as assistant to the port inspector. (March 7, War D.)
Major H. Terrell, I.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., as assistant to the port inspector. (March 7, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Kreyer, J.A.G.D., upon arrival in U.S. is assigned to duty as Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, and to Washington for duty. (March 10, War D.)
Lieut. Col. G. T. Trent, J.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 5, War D.)
Lieut. Col. C. V. Porter, Jr., J.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Capt. A. K. Silvernail, Q.M.C., to Bridesburg, Pa., and take station. (March 10, War D.)
Major I. P. Shelby, Q.M.C., will turn over to his successor, 2d Lieut. S. W. Leigh, Q.M.C., all files, etc., pertaining to construction work at Camp Dodge and Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 8, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt., sr. grade, S. W. Shaffer, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meigs, D.C., and will proceed to his home. (March 8, War D.)
Corpl. A. Kump, M.G. Co., 27th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to his home. (March 8, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. MERRITT W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. C. Collins to Washington; Major W. C. Thomas to San Francisco, Cal.; Letterman General Hospital; Major W. N. Kenzie to Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Custer; Major E. R. Hochstetter, Jr., report by wire to commanding general, Northeastern Dept.; Major O. Anderson to Whipple Barracks, Ark.; Army General Hospital No. 20; Major M. L. Goodkind to Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. W. Duke to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Hospital No. 8. (March 10, War D.)
Officers of M.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: Capt. A. McD. Freels and 1st Lieut. E. Huffer. (March 8, War D.)
Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. T. W. Salmon to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. D. W. McEnery, upon arrival of Col. W. M. Smart, M.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Col. S. E. Lambert to Fort George Wright, Wash.; Major E. H. Johnson to Fort Riley, Kas.; Camp Funston; Major G. A. Cloutfelter to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; Major E. K. Westhafer to Fort Sill, Okla.; Major H. P. Lincoln to Admiral, Md.; Camp Meade; Major W. G. Cramley to General Hospital No. 8, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Major A. S. Clark to San Francisco, Cal.; Letterman General Hospital; Major A. L. Miller to Washington, D.C.; Walter Reed General Hospital; Capt. P. J. McKensie to Fort Worth, Texas; Camp Bowie; Capt. O. S. Essenson to Otisville, N.Y.; Hospital No. 8. (March 8, War D.)
Officers of M.C. to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School, for duty: Capt. M. C. Stone and J. C. Simpson. (March 8, War D.)

Promotions, Medical Corps.

S.O., March 10, announces promotions to captain in the Medical Corps and in the Dental Corps of those officers whose names appeared in the nominations of Feb. 27 to those offices, on page 968, our issue of March 8. These nominations had not been confirmed when Congress expired by limitation on March 4.

First Lieut. R. S. Cathcart, M.R.C., to be a major in that corps, with rank from July 27, 1918. (March 10, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major D. J. Lynch, V.C., to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala.; Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 309, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Major E. B. Ackerman, V.C., upon arrival of Major D. J. Lynch, V.C., report by telegraph to Surgeon General of the Army for instructions. (March 8, War D.)

Major J. R. Scully, V.C., from Fort Sill, Okla., upon arrival of Capt. J. R. Mahaffy, V.C., and then to C.O., that post, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major W. I. Lee, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and for instruction at the Engineers Officers' Training School. (March 10, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. O. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major A. J. Bruff, O.D., is detailed a member of the G.S.C. for existing emergency. (March 10, War D.)
Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. G. Borton to Aberdeen, Md.; Major C. H. Bandholtz to Fort Clinton, Ohio; Capt. D. L. Curtis to Fort Sill, Okla., attached to 1st Field Art. (March 8, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty: Capt. A. E. Cass, 2d Lieut. R. M. Lewis and A. J. Starnor. (March 8, War D.)
Master Signal Electrician O. Heins, Wire Co. B, 3d Field Bn., Signal Corps, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to his home. (March 8, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

The change in name of A. W. Cohen, now serving as second lieutenant in Air Ser., to that of W. A. Cornell, by a decree of the probate court of the county of Wayne, Mich., Feb. 25, 1919, is announced. (March 10, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Major W. W. Wynne to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; Major G. W. Russell to Wichita Falls, Texas, take station at City Field, assume command; Capt. P. B. King to Garden City, N.Y.; Capt. J. B. Stetson, Jr., to San Diego, Cal.; Rockwell Field. (March 10, War D.)

CAVALRY.

15TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. F. Bacon, 15th Cav., is made permanent. (March 10, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. G. W. Kirkpatrick, Cav., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, N.G. of Texas, and to Amarillo, Texas. (March 10, War D.)

Col. J. J. Ryan, Cav., is relieved from present duties and detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, N.G. of Texas, and will take station at Waco, Texas. (March 10, War D.)

Col. J. Huston, Cav., detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, N.G. of Texas, and will take station at Dallas, Texas. (March 10, War D.)

Major D. Page, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School, for duty as instructor. (March 8, War D.)
Officers assigned to 14th Cavalry: Capt. I. O. Holm, Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Simons and C. L. Conlon, Cav. Each officer will report to C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. E. W. Opie and E. D. Gile, Cav., are made permanent. (March 11, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. J. E. Maher, Cav. (now on duty with 76th P.A.), is made permanent. (March 11, War D.)

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. W. Jacobson and P. B. Fryer, Cav. (now on duty with 80th P.A.), are made permanent. (March 8, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF 1ST LIEUT.

K. McCarty, Cav., is made permanent. (March 8, War D.)
Lieut. Col. H. P. Howard, Cav., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, N.G. of Texas, and take station at Houston, Texas. (March 10, War D.)

Major R. E. Willoughby, Cav., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (March 10, War D.)
Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. J. D. L. Hartman is assigned to 17th Cav. and will join; Lieut. Col. H. Gibbins to Fort Keogh, Mont.; Fort Keogh Remount Depot; Lieut. Col. J. T. Bayles report to Chief of Motor Transport Corps, Washington; Capt. L. H. Herwig assigned to 16th Cav., Mercedes, Texas; Capt. G. B. Rodney to 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (March 8, War D.)

Temp. Capt. L. A. Weiss, Cav. (prov. 1st lieut., Cav.), is honorably discharged as a temporary captain only. (March 10, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. J. R. Uhl, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (March 10, War D.)

Resignation by N. B. Reynolds, Cav., of his commissions as temporary 1st lieut. and provisional 2d lieut. is accepted. (March 10, War D.)

Resignation by R. E. Round, Cav., of his commissions as temporary 1st lieut. and provisional 2d lieut. is accepted. (March 8, War D.)

Resignation by L. T. Victor, Cav., of his commissions as temporary capt. and provisional 1st lieut. is accepted. (March 8, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

10TH—Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of Capt. Y. D. Vesely, 1st Lieut. L. W. Hasstock, W. G. Witt and J. F. Hubbard, 10th F.A., are made permanent. (March 8, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. I. A. Luke, 10th F.A., is made permanent. (March 10, War D.)

18TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. G. P. Winton, 18th F.A., is made permanent. (March 10, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. R. Lehner, F.A., is made permanent. (March 8, War D.)
Colonels of F.A. to duty as follows: W. McK. Lambdin is assigned to 4th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas, and will join; J. L. Deyers from School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., and assigned to 1st F.A., that post, and will join; W. S. Wood to Fort Sill, Okla.; W. L. Kenly will report to Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D.C. (March 10, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. S. Frankenberg to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Col. M. G. Randol is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.; Col. W. P. Morrison is detailed as professor at University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. (March 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. M. McDowell, F.A., to New York, N.Y., General Hospital No. 1, for further treatment. (March 8, War D.)

Officers to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Field Artillery Officers' School, as student officers: Capt. E. E. Vicary, E. L. McFarlane, 1st Lieut. H. W. Lansing, E. M. Feckinpaugh, 2d Lieut. E. W. Bruce and K. R. Shotwell, F.A. (March 8, War D.)

Col. E. De L. Smith, F.A., will report in person to Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, M.C., president of an Army retiring board, Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (March 8, War D.)

Resignation by R. H. Ennis, F.A., as a provisional captain is accepted. (March 8, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Major A. E. Rowland, C.A.C., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., for instruction for Class III. officers: Capt. W. E. Trull, R. L. Dinely, V. Svarverud and 1st Lieut. A. V. Winton. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of pursuing the basic course of instruction for Class III. officers, Coast Artillery: Major R. R. Gelta, Capt. A. A. Hedge and S. H. Connor. (March 10, War D.)

Sergt. E. Snyder, C.A.C., 8th Co., San Francisco, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will proceed to his home. (March 10, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., for pursuing basic course of instruction: Capt. S. G. Harrison and 2d Lieut. M. E. Woodward. (March 10, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Camp Lee, Va., for purpose of pursuing the basic course of instruction: Capt. A. J. Donner, 1st Lieut. A. K. Boeckmann, 2d Lieut. C. M. Creighton and J. P. Hargis. (March 10, War D.)

INFANTRY.

14TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. E. H. Burt, 14th Inf., is made permanent. (March 7, War D.)

17TH—Officers assigned to 17th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.: Majors M. H. Quisenberry and G. W. Polhemus, Inf. (March 10, War D.)

First Sergt. T. Duck, Co. I, 17th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and will proceed to his home. (March 10, War D.)

21ST—First Sergt. C. Sleys, Hqrs. Co., 21st Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will proceed to his home. (March 10, War D.)

24TH—Bandleader W. Warren, 24th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and to home. (March 7, War D.)

27TH—Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of Capt. R. E. Wallace, J. R. Hermann, N. O. Killian and O. A. Shamotulski, 27th Inf., are made permanent. (March 8, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. A. C. Young, 27th Inf., is made permanent. (March 7, War D.)

28TH—Regimental Supply Sergt. C. Jensen, Supply Co., 28th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (March 10, War D.)

30TH—First Lieut. T. R. Owens, 30th Inf., to Washington, D.C., for further treatment. (March 7, War D.)

35TH—First Sergt. H. Klumseier, Co. I, 35th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and will proceed to his home. (March 8, War D.)

36TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. T. G. Bond, 36th Inf., is made permanent. (March 7, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. W. R. Higgins, 36th Inf., is made permanent. (March 11, War D.)

40TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. S. Postiak, 40th Inf., is made permanent. (March 8, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. B. Schmidt, 40th Inf., is made permanent. (March 11, War D.)

43D—Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. J. D. Hill, W. C. Goessling and L. E. Bennett, Jr., 43d Inf., are made permanent. (March 11, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. H. Jones, 43d Inf., is made permanent. (March 8, War D.)

45TH—Lieut. Col. S. A. Gibson, 45th Inf., to Washington for duty with the Military Intelligence Division. (March 7, War D.)

47TH—First Sergt. F. Mulvey, Co. C, 47th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (March 10, War D.)

52D—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. E. H. Oetaker, 52d Inf., is made permanent. (March 10, War D.)

54TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. O. F. Stivers, 54th Inf., is made permanent. (March 7, War D.)

79TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. O. F. Evers, 79th Inf., is made permanent. (March 10, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Lieut. Col. J. Schick, Inf., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A. only; Capt. J. Schick, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (March 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. W. Boughton, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. (March 10, War D.)

The following officers to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in the Military Intelligence Division: Majors H. P. Kayser and J. A. Sarrett, Inf. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. B. Wilson is detailed in the I.G.D., for the present emergency, and to Washington; Col. H. E. Lee to Camp Jackson, S.C., 156th Depot Brigade; Col. W. H. Point to New York, N.Y.; Col. F. H. Burton is detailed as professor at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Col. P. L. Miles to Washington for duty with the War Plans Division; Lieut. Col. H. A. Wells is assigned to the 45th Inf. and to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Lieut. Col. J. Regan to New York, N.Y.; Major O. O. Fisher to Chicago; Major D. A. Palmer to Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. W. A. Garrett is attached to the Motor Transport Corps, Camp MacArthur, Texas; Capt. P. S. Walsh is detailed as assistant professor at the College of the City of New York, New York city; Capt. E. W. McCaskey, Jr., is assigned to 29th Inf., Camp Beauregard, La., and will join; Capt. E. B. Moorman to Columbus, Ohio; Capt. H. S. Merrifield is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo. (March 7, War D.)

Following officers assigned to 44th Infantry: Capt. J. R. Ringe, J. E. Young, C. A. Shepherd and H. C. Gray, 1st Lieut. A. A. Angellard and W. J. Linthicum, 2d Lieut. O. C. Alverson, J. S. Bogan, G. Bonney, E. Brooks, I. O. Galles, M. K. Madson, L. P. Mayotte, C. Newberry, M. Rordan, B. D. Roberts and W. S. Trathen. (March 7, War D.)

Officers to Hoboken, N.J., for duty in the office of the judge advocate for maritime affairs: First Lieut. D. O. M. Hoffman and J. R. Stewart, Inf. (March 7, War D.)

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of Capt. J. R. Jones, W. P. Adams and P. O. Turner, Inf., are made permanent. (March 7, War D.)

The promotion of each of the following officers of the Infantry arm to the grade of colonel of Infantry from Feb. 2, 1919, is announced: Lieut. Col. H. J. Hunt, Inf. (temp. col. Inf.); T. O. Murphy, Inf. (temp. col. Inf.); R. L. Bush, Inf. (col. Inf., U.S.A.). (March 11, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. M. H. Houser, Inf., is made permanent. (March 11, War D.)
Capt. W. G. Bingham, Inf., is assigned to the 63d Infantry, Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., and will join. (March 10, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. L. N. Keeling, Inf., is made permanent. (March 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. S. W. Noyes assigned to 41st Inf. at Camp Funston, Kas., to join; Major W. H. Woolworth to Camp Meade, Md.; Major L. N. Conger to Charleston, S.C., as department motor transport officer, Southeastern Dept., and motor transport officer for the South Atlantic Coast Artillery district and the North Charleston port terminal; Capt. A. W. Burnham to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. G. W. Teachout to Camp Gordon, Ga., and to the 45th Infantry; Capt. E. M. Bates assigned to 18th Inf., Camp Merritt, N.J., and join; Capt. R. E. Richards, Camp Sheridan, Ala., to 46th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Garlick, Inf., to Atlanta, Ga. (March 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. assigned to 46th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.: Capt. R. L. Price, W. O. Phillips, H. Curry. (March 10, War D.)

Infantry officers to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. J. M. Satter, J. D. Patton, H. P. Lewis, 1st Lieut. C. B. Copeland, R. Mohr, H. L. Phillips, J. P. Sullivan, W. T. O'Reilly, J. M. Rhame. (March 10, War D.)

Major T. F. Hardin, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 1st Inf., and will proceed to join at Camp Lewis, Wash. (March 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (March 8, War D.)

Resignation by Major E. C. Wood, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (March 8, War D.)

Major F. G. Ringland, Inf. (captain, Cav.), is assigned to the 5th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The reappointment of Capt. R. G. Craven, P.S., for four years from March 2, 1919, with rank from March 2, 1915, is announced. (March 10, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. T. G. Durant, Chem. War. Ser., to Fort Hancock, N.J., Sandy Hook General Ordnance Depot for duty. (March 10, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Col. E. Taylor, M.T.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as department motor transport officer. (March 8, War D.)

Capt. A. W. Jones, M.T.C., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major H. S. Wygant, retired, to his home and from active duty. (March 7, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Donovan, retired, to home and from active duty. (March 7, War D.)

Major Gen. W. P. Duval, retired, from duty at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., March 15, 1919, to home and from active duty. (March 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. Cabell, retired, to home and from active duty; Colonel Cabell is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A. only. (March 10, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army from Feb. 5, 1919, of Capt. G. Steuenerberg, retired, is announced. (March 10, War D.)

Major D. E. Holley, retired, to home and from active duty. (March 10, War D.)

The appointment of Col. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired, to be brigadier general on the retired list of the Army, with rank from March 3, 1919, is announced. Brigadier General Tillman will remain on active duty as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. (March 8, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Capt. J. N. Ashmore, U.S.A., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Coy, U.S.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 284-P, War D., Dec. 5, 1918, announcing the appointments of the following officers in the Transportation Corps, is revoked: To be majors, Capt. D. W. MacCormack and E. H. Shaughnessy; to be first lieutenant, 2d Lieut. F. Zogbaum. (March 7, War D.)

Officers detailed for duty as inspector-instructors of the National Guard at the place specified: Col. H. A. Hannigan, Inf., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. B. Sanford, Inf., Denver, Colo.; Lieut. Col. S. Faulkner, Inf., San Antonio, Texas; T. T. Duke, Inf., Houston, Texas. (March 10, War D.)

Major J. M. Thompson to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School as instructor. (March 8, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Coy, U.S.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Major J. M. Campbell, U.S.A. (captain, U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A. only; Captain Campbell will proceed to his home and from active duty. (March 8, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M.'S.

Capt. Joseph W. Lackey, M.R.C., a contract surgeon, was found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on July 22, 1918, of having disobeyed an order of Lieut. Samuel M. Marcus, M.R.C., to examine a patient at Kelly Field, Texas, on April 8, also of having struck Lieutenant Marcus with his fist. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President commuted to a reprimand by the commanding general, Southern Department; confinement to limits of post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 41, War Dept., Feb. 14, 1919.)

Capt. Ray J. Kildow, 71st Inf., was brought before a

G.C.M. at Camp Meade, Md., on Nov. 6, 1918, and convicted of having been absent from his command without leave from Oct. 5, 1918, until Oct. 18, 1918, and of having embezzled \$649 of the funds of Co. H, 71st Inf., at periods dating between Sept. 7 and Sept. 30, 1918. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and to be confined at hard labor for seven years. The President confirmed the sentence but modified the term of imprisonment to five years. (G.C.M.O. 18, War Dept., Jan. 30, 1919.)

Capt. Clarence S. Davis, Q.M.C., National Army, was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Stuart, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., on July 24, 1918, charged with violation of the 95th A.W. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand, to be administered by the commanding general, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, restriction to the limits of his post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month of his pay for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 20, War Dept., Feb. 6, 1919.)

Lieut. Albert D. Smith, Field Art., was convicted at Governor's Island, N.Y., on Aug. 13, of having acted in a disorderly manner while in uniform at the Pennsylvania station, New York city, on June 13, of having struck Lieut. R. O. Chapman, 2d Inf., U.S.A., in the right eye with a riding whip and of violation of the 53d A.W. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted this to a reprimand by the commanding general, Eastern Department; restriction to limits of post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 33, War Dept., Feb. 13, 1919.)

Lieut. Harry Haslon, 19th Co., 165th Depot Brig., was convicted at Camp Travis, Texas, on Nov. 15, of having been A.W.L. from Oct. 5 to Oct. 21. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for two years, which the President commuted to a reprimand by the commanding general, Camp Travis; restriction to limits of post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 34, War Dept., Feb. 13, 1919.)

Lieut. Alfred J. Davis, 812th Pioneer Inf., was sentenced to be dismissed the Service by a G.C.M. at Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., on Nov. 11, after conviction of having left Camp Merritt, N.J., on Nov. 5, and having visited New York city in violation of well-known standing orders. President Wilson disapproved the sentence and Lieutenant Davis was restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 35, War Dept., Feb. 13, 1919.)

Lieut. Thomas Burras, 17th Co., 165th Depot Brig., was convicted at Camp Travis on Nov. 15 of having been A.W.L. from Oct. 5 to Oct. 21. He was sentenced to be dismissed and imprisoned at hard labor for two years, which the President commuted to a reprimand by the commanding general, Camp Travis; restriction to limits of post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 36, War Dept., Feb. 13, 1919.)

Lieut. Leon C. Bennett, U.S.A., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Sept. 19, while a sergeant of headquarters company, 350th Inf., charged with having made untruthful statements to Lieut. Ira J. Houghton regarding deposits said to have been made with a bank; with having deceived Brigadier General Beach, commanding at Camp Dodge, by stating that he was leaving camp for duty at Camp Pike, Ark.; of having disobeyed an order of Major Percy Bordwell, U.S.A., to report at his office on Aug. 3; of having been A.W.L. from Aug. 2 until Aug. 21, and of having made a fraudulent claim against the U.S. for \$135.07. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for twenty-five years. The President commuted this to dismissal from the Service. (G.C.M.O. 42, War Dept., Feb. 17, 1919.)

Lieut. Harland McNeil Miller, F.A.R.C., a student observer, Air Service Flying School, was sentenced to be dismissed by a G.C.M. at Fort Sill, Okla., on Nov. 21, after conviction of having offered a bribe of \$15 to Corp. E. M. Peck, Post Field Squadron E, then an instructor in "buzzer" in the radio department, if he, Corporal Peck, would qualify him in a "buzzer" test to be held next week. President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 43, War Dept., Feb. 17, 1919.)

Lieut. Morrison Smith, 77th Inf., was convicted at Camp Custer on Nov. 12 of violation of the 96th A.W. The first specifications were purposely omitted in the printed order. The fifth specification sets forth that while in uniform at Battle Creek, Mich., on Sept. 22, 1918, Lieutenant Smith conducted himself in a disorderly manner in the presence and hearing of others by engaging in a brawl and using vile and profane language. He was found guilty on two specifications and sentenced to be dismissed the Army. President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 39, War Dept., Feb. 14, 1919.)

Lieut. George T. Williamson, 1st Provisional Development Brig., Inf., was found guilty at Camp Jackson on Oct. 31 of violation of the 95th A.W. and sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 40, War Dept., Feb. 14, 1919.)

Recruit Gilari Boki, 48th Co., 12th Batn., 153d Depot Brig., was convicted at Camp Dix, N.J., on Oct. 24, of desertion while at Scranton, Pa., on July 26, being apprehended on Aug. 27; also of having disobeyed an order of Capt. W. F. Lent, 48th Co., 153d Depot Batn., to "put on that uniform," while at Camp Dix, N.J., on Sept. 4. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay and allowances and to be shot to death. The President confirmed the sentence except that execution was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. (G.C.M.O. 37, War Dept., Feb. 14, 1919.)

Recruit Benjamin Gorski, 48th Co., 12th Batn., 153d Depot Brig., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Dix on Oct. 23, charged with having deserted while at Harrison, N.J., on Aug. 26, remaining in desertion until Aug. 27, and of having refused to obey the order of Capt. W. F. Lent, 48th Co., 153d Depot Batn., to remove his clothing and submit to a physical examination at Camp Dix on Aug. 30; also of having refused to obey an order of Lieut. Storrs W. Butler, 47th Co., 153d Depot Batn., to do "police work" at Camp Dix on Sept. 14. He was found guilty on all counts and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the Service to forfeit all pay and allowances and to be shot to death. The President commuted sentence of execution to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

tion to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor and confirmed the rest. (G.C.M.O. 38, War Dept., Feb. 14, 1919.)

A.E.F. TROOPS HERE, COMING OR TO COME.

The warships and troop transports here indicated have arrived from France at the ports named on the dates given and with the organizations mentioned: (Lists of units aboard vessels marked a were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 8; those marked b in the issue of March 1:

Ships of the Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. Nebraska, at Boston March 9—
U.S.S. (hospital) Mercy, at New York March 12—
U.S.S. (hospital) Comfort, at New York March 13—

Merchantmen—Arrived.

Mongolia, Mexican and El Occidente—all at New York March 7—

Chicago, at New York March 8. Infantry—338th, field and staff, 1st, 3d Bns., hqrs. co., supply co., san. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, I.
Nieuw Amsterdam, at New York March 9—
Martha Washington and Buford—at Newport News March 9—

Mount Vernon, at New York March 11. Brig. Gen. James D. Glennan, U.S.A., traveling as casual. Supply Train—102d, complete (to N.Y.). Sanitary Train—102d (to N.Y., Camp Custer). Ammunition Train—102, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer). Military Police—27th Division (to N.Y.). Casual Cos.—281st (to Ore.), 284th (to Cal.), 294d (to N.Y.), 294th (to Colo.), 297th (to N.Y.), 297th (to West Va.), 298th (to Regular Army), 299th (to Mass.), 299th (to Va.), 299th (to N.Y.), 1,400th (to Ill.), 1,401st (to N.J.), 1,403d (to Wis.), 1,404th (to Ark.), 1,405th, 1,406th, 1,407th (to U.S. M.C.), 1,408th (to Minn.), 1,409th (to Mo.), 1,410th (to Mont.), 1,412th (to Pa.), 1,413th (to S.Dak.), 1,414th (to Tenn.), 1,416th (to Ill.). Breast convalescent detach.—92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 104th. Sick or wounded—1,001. Agamemnon and Ohioan, at New York March 11—
Nansamond, at Newport News March 11—
Suriname, Iowan, Calameres and Amphion—all at New York March 12—

Cardigo and Wyandotte—at New York March 12—
De Kalb, at Newport News March 12—
Bapago and Atenas—at New York March 13—

America, at New York March 13. Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate, U.S.A., commd. 52d Field Art. Brig. and Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, U.S.A., J.A.G. Dept., traveling as casuals. Field Art.—52d Hqrs. (to N.Y.), 104th Regt., complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer), 105th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 106th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 107th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 108th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 109th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 110th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 111th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 112th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 113th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 114th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 115th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 116th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 117th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 118th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 119th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 120th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 121st, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 122nd, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 123rd, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 124th, complete (to N.Y., Camp Custer, Grant), 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CORPS COMMANDERS, A.E.F.

The table of corps commanders, American Expedi-
tionary Force, corrected by the War Department up to
March 12, is as follows: 1st Corps, Major Gen. Wil-
liam M. Wright; 3d, Major Gen. John L. Hines; 4th,
Major Gen. Charles H. Muir; 5th, Major Gen. Charles
P. Summerall; 6th, Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite;
7th, Major Gen. William G. Haan; 8th, Major Gen.
Henry T. Allen; 9th, Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn. The
Army of Occupation is composed of the 3d, 4th and 7th
Army Corps.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919.

DEMobilizing THE U.S. AIR SERVICE.

Following announcement of the detachment of Major
Gen. William L. Kenly and appointment of Brig. Gen.
William Mitchell as Director of Military Aeronautics
radical steps toward the further demobilization of the
Air Service were announced on March 11 in a commu-
nication from The Adjutant General to Major Gen.
Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service. This
was ordered by Secretary Baker in a memorandum to
the General Staff directing sweeping demobilization of
the Air Service within the present month. The text of
the letter to General Menoher reads:

Reduction of Personnel.

"All Air Service training will be terminated not later
than March 15 at all Air Service stations and flying
fields except two; these will be selected by the Director
of Air Service.

"Enlisted personnel at the two fields or stations se-
lected for training will be limited to men who have
expressed a desire to remain in the Service.

"Activities in all other Air Service flying fields and
stations will be limited to the receipt, care and disposi-
tion of equipment and supplies, and to the necessary
administration and operation of these places.

"Action will be taken immediately to discharge, by
not later than March 31, all men who can be spared, in
view of the above instructions, and who are eligible under
general instructions for discharge."

While no statement was forthcoming from the Direc-
tor of the Air Service, it developed that the letter cre-
ated a situation far from what may be described as
calm. The demobilization order was so extensive and,
coming without a previous hint of the Secretary's im-
mediate intentions, it may be imagined that its provi-
sions caused a considerable shock, particularly in view
of the fact that General Menoher has been at the head
of the Air Service so short a time that it could hardly be
expected that he had mastered all its multitudinous de-
tails. The action of the Secretary was regarded as hav-
ing in effect taken about ninety per cent. of the Air
Service from under the direction of General Menoher.
It was predicted also that when the purport of the order
became widely known there would follow a country-
wide protest, in which the members of Congress would
doubtless take the lead. The Air Service has not been
happy in the results of some of the actions affecting the
personnel in the past, and this purpose to practically
wipe out its personnel within twenty days is regarded
as nothing short of ruthless.

Fate of the Student Fliers.

At the time of the armistice the student fliers were
told they could take their discharges or continue the
training and be commissioned in the Reserve upon satis-
factory completion of the regular course. Thousands of
young men remained in the Service on the strength of
this promise and have since put in four months of train-
ing. If they have not completed their training by March
31 it will mean their discharge as privates after having
spent in the Air Service not less than eight months in
training for commissions. This they regard as the
breaking of a specific promise to commission them—a
promise made in General Orders from the Office of the
Director of Military Aeronautics and posted at all fly-
ing fields. Whether Secretary Baker has some plan
whereby he intends to make good this promise is not
apparent, for in his absence on an inspection tour of
the camps in the West no one at his office could speak
for him. This aspect of the situation is expected to call
forth bitter protest aside from the question of the dispo-
sition of the training fields and how the Secretary in-
tends to dispose of the remaining personnel at the two
fields to be retained.

Curtailment Not to be Permanent.

Acting Secretary of War Crowell, in a statement to
members of the press on March 12, insisted that the Sec-
retary's plan did not mean that the activities of the Air
Service would be permanently curtailed. He added that
he expected the Air Service would be thoroughly reor-
ganized to meet such requirements as Congress may
specify when the size of the U.S. Army is definitely
fixed. He explained that the shutting down of all the
fields but two was ordered in order that the enlisted
personnel now required to garrison the fields might be
demobilized rapidly. He assured the correspondents that
the fields will be opened up again when it becomes pos-
sible for the War Department to fill the Air Service
ranks by voluntary enlistment. Mr. Crowell added that
the Government would soon have sixteen flying fields
and four balloon fields. Those which are now leased by
the Government will be purchased outright, he said, so
that the War Department would have the fields and
their equipment ready as soon as a policy of expansion
warranted their use. The balloon fields will be located
at Lee Hall, Va.; Omaha, Neb.; Arcadia, Cal., and
Kelly Field, Texas. Three of the flying fields will be
located on the Pacific coast, three in Texas, two near
Newport News, Va., two in Florida, and one each in

New York, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Oklahoma and on the Great Lakes.

The department also has practically decided, Mr. Crowell said, to store for possible future use the hundreds of elementary and advanced training planes used during the war. Experts did not believe the training machines would deteriorate if carefully stored, even after a period of years, nor did they believe that improvement would be made in these types which would make them useless. Fields to be retained and now leased will be purchased by the Government, Mr. Crowell said. Actual instruction in flying will be conducted at only two fields. "There is nothing new about the statement that two fields are to be retained," he added. "The fact about that is that the number has been reduced from about thirty to eight or nine since the armistice was signed, and by April 14 we expect to be using only two large fields. This will be a temporary arrangement. We have reduced the number of fields, and will reduce it further in order to release the men who desire to get out of the Service. When enlistments begin to come in again the number of fields in active use will be increased as required."

Strength of Personnel "Up To" Congress.

The permanent strength of the Air Service personnel now contemplated is approximately 22,000 officers and men. Whether it will be larger or smaller depends on the decision of the new Congress. Already some of the best flying equipment has been shipped home from France. The War Department will dispose of all equipment which foreign governments or private purchasers in Europe will take at anything like a reasonable price. The Air Service has sufficient spruce, walnut, mahogany and other lumber used for planes, fuselage and propeller construction to last for years. The cream of the spruce, which is the best wood for airplane construction, and also the best of the walnut and mahogany propeller material will be kept in stock for future construction.

It was frankly admitted by Mr. Crowell that so far no use outside of airplanes has been found for Liberty motors or other airplane motors. The Postoffice Department has taken over some Liberties and is having changes made which promise to make them available for aerial mail service. Ultimately many motors of all kinds will be scrapped.

No Junk Sales of U.S. Army Aircraft.

The alleged revelation of the purpose of Secretary of War Baker to hand over "to a few shrewd dealers in the good graces of the Administration equipment costing \$1,672,000,000 at less than junk prices," to which the New York Sun has devoted columns of space this week, was declared at the War Department to be without the slightest foundation. In fact, just before leaving for his inspection trip of the camps throughout the country on March 11, Secretary of War Baker was asked concerning his plans for the disposition of the Army aircraft; he stated that he had as yet formulated no plan, but that he was studying the situation and would make an official announcement shortly after his return to Washington.

Plans have been outlined, as stated by Mr. Crowell, for using the buildings at the flying fields and training camps to store a great quantity of aircraft material, including the special machinery bought by the Government in order to speed up production. Months ago it was stated by the engineering staff of the Division of Aircraft Production that this machinery would be preserved and so placed that in the event of an emergency it could be quickly assembled and started producing engines and machine parts in quantity with the least delay.

The "revelation," to which no New York paper except the Sun appears to have paid any attention, states that the facts are "supported by evidence in the possession of Senators whose statements are not open to doubt—Harry S. New, of Indiana, James A. Reed, of Missouri, and others." Senator New declares that he knows of no such evidence, and he volunteers the surmise that the writer of the story had access to the records of the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, and therein gathered such "official information" as suited his purpose in writing the sensational article. Senator New states that he knows of no information, public or confidential, "which exposes the almost unbelievable design on the part of the Secretary of War . . . to junk the whole aircraft service of the United States with hardly any return to the Treasury." He had made no statements since consideration by the subcommittee of the plan written into the Army Appropriations bill, which failed of passage, to provide for a Department of Aeronautics. Discussions of sections of the Army bill before the committee, he stated, had been cleverly interwoven into the story to give it verisimilitude. Official Washington was inclined to take the view that the "revelation" was designed as propaganda for some purpose best known to its authors.

Air Service Cost Figures.

John D. Ryan, former Director of Aircraft Production and later Director of the Air Service until his resignation, preceding the assignment of General Menoher to the latter office, in a letter to the New York Sun on March 13 said that articles in its columns quoting Senator New and later Congressman (former Major) La Guardia on the subject of aircraft expenditures were far from correct. He continued, in part:

"The total appropriation for the Air Service, both aircraft production and military aeronautics, from the

time the United States entered the war to June 30, 1918, was \$1,678,554,758. The latest figures on the total obligation entered into for both branches are \$1,365,599,697. The credits expected from cancellation of orders, sales of materials, etc., are \$400,000,000, so that the total expenditures under these operations will probably be something less than \$1,000,000,000, which was used not only for the production in this country and purchase abroad of over 14,000 planes and over 40,000 engines, but covered the cost of training some thousands of aviators, the purchase of fields, the erection of hangars, shops and equipment in this country, in France and England, and everything necessary to complete the Air Service as it existed at the signing of the armistice.

"Therefore, the statement printed that equipment costing \$1,672,000,000 was to be sold at junk prices and the statement credited to Major La Guardia that 'we have wasted \$1,000,000,000' are most unfortunate and far removed from the truth. The statement that spruce costing \$800,000,000 is to be sold at a sacrifice is wide of the mark. The facts are these: The total net expenditures for the spruce production division amounted to less than \$50,000,000. The sales of lumber as well as of equipment, material, etc., will probably reduce the net loss in the production of spruce to somewhere between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, of which under the agreement between the United States and the Allies the latter will pay approximately two-thirds. When it is taken into consideration that the estimate of spruce needed was raised in May, 1918, from 10,000,000 feet a month to 30,000,000 feet a month—an actual production of 25,000,000 was made in October—and the fact that the whole development and equipment of the spruce production division had of necessity to be liquidated when the armistice was signed, I consider the performance a very creditable one and the loss very small."

DISCHARGE OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Statistics issued by the War Department on March 12 show that the progress of Army demobilization from Nov. 11, 1918, to March 1, 1919, has eliminated by honorable discharge from emergency rank seventy-six general officers of the Army. The table is as follows:

| | Nov. 11, 1918. | March 1, 1919. | Present authorized strength. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Generals | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lieutenant generals | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Major generals | 92 | 87 | 18 |
| Brigadier generals | 308 | 237 | 39 |
| Total | 404 | 328 | 61 |

The table also gave the "expected strength of the near future, based on the Dent bill, H.R. 14560," as follows: Generals, 0; lieutenant generals, 6; major generals, 32; brigadier generals, 85; total, 125.

ALLIES' MILITARY PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY.

The military terms imposed upon Germany under the proposed peace treaty were considered by the Supreme War Council on March 11, according to press dispatches from Paris, and are much stiffer than had been anticipated. Under them Germany would for many years, if not indefinitely, be debarred from obtaining military domination or even recovering her former military and naval strength to any great extent. Her former great armies and navy are to be reduced to a mere police force. The German plenipotentiaries are to be summoned to Versailles, possibly as early as March 20, for the purpose of receiving the draft of the preliminary peace treaty, including the military conditions. No discussion of the terms imposed will be permitted the Germans. They will then take the treaty to Weimar, where it will be submitted to the National Assembly, whose views will guide the plenipotentiaries in the formal Peace Conference. The Allied council agreed that the strength of the German army shall be fixed at 100,000 men. This force must be raised by voluntary enlistment. In order to prevent an army of this size being trained every year it is provided that enlistments shall be for a period of twelve years. The number of officers is fixed at 4,000, instead of 6,000 as originally contemplated. The Imperial General Staff must be abolished. All artillery and other equipment in excess of the requirements of the reduced army must be surrendered. The Rhine fortifications are to be dismantled. The munitions output must be reduced to the needs of the reduced army. No tanks are to be built and no poison gas manufactured. All German war material must be handed over or destroyed. The German fleet is to be restricted to 15,000 men. When the war began in August, 1914, the personnel of the German navy was given as 3,889 officers and 75,486 men, plus a reserve of about 110,000 men. Allied commissions will supervise the carrying out of the conditions laid down. Germany's compliance with the terms may be compelled by the Allies' occupation of the country or a continued food blockade. On March 12 the council decided that Germany should no longer use airplanes and dirigibles for military purposes. All airplanes must be delivered to the Allies. The German submarines, in addition to those already surrendered, are to be sold and the proceeds distributed among the Allies.

DIFFICULTY OF REDUCING THE ARMY.

In view of the statement made by General March on March 8 that under no circumstances will the Army be reduced to a strength smaller than 509,909 enlisted men until Congress shall take definite action to establish the size of the Army, it is interesting to learn the views of officers of the General Staff concerning the size of the Army for the next few months. In the opinion of many officers it will be impossible for the Army to be reduced even to 509,909 enlisted men before Congress comes to a decision concerning its peace strength. As one brigadier general pointed out, it would be impossible for the War Department to reduce the Army and its equipment rapidly enough to reach these figures. At the present

time there are approximately 1,600,000 men in France, and transporting these back to this country at the rate of 300,000 a month, which is the largest estimate, would still leave 700,000 in Europe by June 15. In addition to this large number it is still necessary to keep many troops in the United States to handle demobilization camps, hospitals and ports of debarkation, and to garrison regular posts. Although these numbers are being constantly reduced, this officer stated that the Army could not be reduced to 500,000 by July 1 under the most favorable circumstances.

BRITAIN STOPS NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

The British naval estimates for the coming year were introduced in the House of Commons on March 13 by First Lord of the Admiralty Long, who asked for a personnel of 280,000 men and boys. The First Lord said that until the Peace Conference decides what the world's armament for the future shall be it is idle to ask any naval expert to frame recommendations. However, the British navy intends to apply the lessons it has learned in the war in the development of the fleet. Replying to a question in the House on the same day Under Admiralty Secretary Mcnamara said that no dreadnought battleship was under construction on Dec. 31 last, that four dreadnought battle cruisers were under construction on that date, but work on three, which were in very early stages, has been abandoned and the slips upon which they were being built have been freed for merchant ship construction. On the same date, he said, Great Britain had thirty-three dreadnought battleships and nine dreadnought battle cruisers, all of which were in commission except one battleship and one battle cruiser. So far as he knows no capital ship will be laid down this year.

EMBARKATION AND INLAND TRAFFIC COMBINED.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who has been acting as Chief of the Embarkation Service, has been appointed Chief of Transportation Service, according to an announcement made in a supply circular issued by the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic on March 13. The Transportation Service is a consolidation of the Embarkation Service and the Inland Traffic Service and its duties are: "Responsibilities for and authority over the transportation of the supplies and personnel of the Army, by rail and water." This consolidation is another sign of the gradual reduction of the wartime sub-divisions of Army responsibilities and duties. When the Inland Traffic Service was created its conduct was added to the many duties of Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers.

INCREASED RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL KNAPP.

Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., assigned to command the United States Naval Forces in European waters, vice Admiral Sims, relieved, will probably have the rank of admiral. Admiral Sims, who is detailed to the Navy War College, will revert to his permanent rank of rear admiral. The President under the law is authorized to designate six officers of the Navy for the command of fleets or subdivisions thereof and not more than three of these officers shall have the rank and pay of an admiral; the others shall each have the rank and pay of a vice admiral. When an officer with the rank of admiral or vice admiral is detached from the command of a fleet or subdivision thereof he returns to his regular rank. Admiral Sims will take on his new duties as president of the War College on May 1.

TWO NEW MEDICAL BOARDS NAMED.

A board of medical officers to consider and make recommendations in regard to the reorganization and equipment on a peace basis of Red Cross base hospitals, has been appointed by the Surgeon General of the Army. The board consists of Brig. Gen. Francis A. Winter and Col. Paul F. Straub and Robert U. Patterson. General Ireland has also appointed a board of officers to consider criticisms and suggestions concerning the medical service of the Army which have been submitted by medical officers as a result of their experiences during the war. The officers comprising the board are Brig. Gens. Francis A. Winter and John M. T. Finney and Col. L. A. Conner.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS AT BREST.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of Embarkation, who arrived at Washington on March 8 after a trip abroad, and reported to Secretary Baker, said conditions at the embarkation camp at Brest had so improved that there was no longer any cause for anxiety. When he came through Brest, he said, there were 40,000 men there waiting ships, and that all were comfortably housed in permanent quarters. The continued rains, which have proved the greatest source of trouble, were still in evidence, he added, but the improved drainage system had removed much of the discomfort previously experienced.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

Ad interim appointments as brigadier generals, Medical Corps, Regular Army, have been issued to Col. Walter D. McCaw and Lieut. Col. (major gen., emergency) R. E. Noble, whose nominations of Dec. 4 last had not been confirmed when the Congress expired on March 4. Like action has been taken, as noted in our Army orders, in the cases of the Medical and Dental nominees of Feb. 27 for promotion to captain.

NEW NAVY SERVICE COAT ADOPTED.

The new double-breasted blue service coat with rolling collar for officers of the Navy, which a majority of officers voted in favor of last year, was approved by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on March 10. At the time the majority of officers declared themselves in favor of the coat the war was at its height, and Mr. Daniels did not deem it wise to make the change during hostilities. In securing new uniforms officers must provide themselves with the new regulation coat, but this will entail no hardship on any officer in the Navy because the regulations will allow officers until Jan. 1, 1921, to wear out the old-style coat. The new coat is quite similar to the smart coat of British navy officers, and according to the officers stationed in Washington it will give the Navy a distinction it does not have, because the coat now worn is of a model too frequently met among bandmen, the personnel of private institutions, independent cadet corps, etc.

Secretary Daniels on March 12 stated that after the regulations concerning the wearing of the new Navy service coat go into effect he will issue an order forbidding the wearing of it by Navy officers on overseas duty at the present time. The purpose of this, he pointed out, was to prevent the wearing by officers of two distinct coats while on shore duty abroad. Mr. Daniels said that officers will be permitted to wear the present coat even after the new regulations have gone into effect, and that it will be the custom to wear the old coat while on sea duty, as long as it is serviceable, in order that officers may present a better appearance while on shore by saving the new coat. It was suggested that some collar device should be worn on the coat, and Mr. Daniels directed that insignia be placed on the specimen coat, and he would then decide whether the lapels should be plain or ornamented.

Following is the official circular regarding the new Service coat:

CHANGES IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS, U.S.N., 1918. CHANGES NO.

Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., March 10, 1919.

1. The following changes in uniform regulations are hereby made. These changes will be effective Jan. 1, 1921, and in all purchases by officers subsequent to the receipt of this communication.

2. Paragraph 77 strike out and substitute: Service, Plate 6 (substituted for present plate).

77. For all officers.

The Service coat shall be of dark navy-blue cloth or serge, double-breasted, with padded turned down collars; length of lapel to be from 8" to 10" roll; the length to be sufficient to reach just below the crotch. Semi-fitting with three pockets on front of coat, one on the left breast of coat and one on each side of the coat at the hips. Pockets without flaps but with welts; the welt on the breast pocket to be 1" wide and straight across the breast, opening of breast pocket to be 5". The welt on the two hip pockets to be 1 1/2" wide, the mouth of pockets 7" long. Double-breasted with three large (7/8") standard Navy gilt convex buttons on each side of coat, spaced from the bottom point of lapel to line with the middle of the welt at hip on side pockets. A vent on each side seam from 4 1/2" to 5", according to the height of the wearer. All seams to be plain. The Service coat shall always be worn buttoned up.

3. Paragraph 157, strike out "and the service coats," add a comma after "special full-dress" and add the following: "and plain, starched, turned down collars with the blue service coat."

Page 9, after Paragraph 19, insert "Paragraph 20. The service coat shall always be worn buttoned up." Change the number of the paragraph to read accordingly.

Page 46, Paragraph 156. Add after the last sentence the following: "At sea or in such weather or under such other circumstances as the senior officer present shall permit, blue shirts with soft blue turned down collars may be worn when prescribed."

Page 45, Paragraph 154. Insert after the words "frock coat" in the second line, "and Service coat," and after the word "silk" in the first line, the words "and satin."

HARRIS LANING, Chief of Bureau.

Approved: JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

TAXABLE INCOME FROM ARMY SERVICES.

Although the War Department was not able to prepare special regulations concerning the payment of income tax for 1918 by officers in time to publish them before the date returns were due, March 15, 1919, the Director of Finance is having regulations prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1919 to guide officers abroad in the preparation of income tax, and for returns for succeeding years while the act remains in force.

For the present year the matter has been thrown into hopeless confusion by the late passage and late signing of the act, only a brief time before the date that the first payment under the law must be made. Blanks for returns of incomes under \$5,000 were ready not more than a month in advance, blanks for incomes of over \$5,000 only about a week in advance, and some blanks for returns, such as those of certain corporations, were not ready even up to date of payment, making necessary the use of tentative forms and payments in part based on estimates of income, full data to be submitted later.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, many Service incomes are relieved from worry as to this by their amount, taking into account also the provision of the law that especially exempts from tax \$3,500 of the amount "received during the present war by a person in the military service or naval forces of the United States as salary or compensation in any form from the United States for active services in such forces."

Those abroad are granted an extension of not exceeding ninety days "after proclamation by the President of the end of the war with Germany." As the present law, approved Feb. 24, 1919, supersedes the provisions of the former Revenue Act, changing the schedules as to normal tax, surtax and exemptions, such items as may be of interest to the military and naval forces outside of the United States will soon be published by the War Department as a guide in preparing their income tax returns for the year 1918. The provision which defines the taxable income from Army services in practically all respects will be the same as announced in Special Regulations 73, issued in March, 1918. The Revenue Act fixes the normal income tax at the rate of six per cent. upon the first \$4,000 of net income and twelve per cent. upon excess over that amount. As noted above a special exemption is granted to the Services. As to this the War Department regulations will state:

"A person in the military forces of the United States whose salary or compensation in any form from the United States for active service in such forces is less than \$3,500 plus \$1,000 in the case of a single person, and less than \$3,500 plus \$2,000 in the case of a married person or head of a family who has received no income from any other source during the calendar year of 1918 is not required to render a personal income tax

return for the year 1918. Should the net income exceed the exemption specified above, a return must be rendered notwithstanding the fact that an additional exemption of \$200 may be claimed for each dependent person under eighteen years of age are mentally or physically defective who received his chief support from taxpayer.

"Where returns for calendar years 1917 and 1918 have not been submitted by persons in the military or naval service on duty outside the United States and these persons return to the United States, the return should be prepared on Internal Revenue forms pertaining to the taxable year for which the return is rendered. The forms differ for the years 1917 and 1918, and computation may be made more readily on proper form.

"In view of the disturbed conditions abroad and the consequent interference with the usual channels of communication, an extension of time for filing returns of income for 1918 and subsequent years has been granted in the case of alien individuals actually living beyond the boundaries of the United States and of American citizens residing or traveling abroad, including persons in military or naval service on duty outside the United States, for such period as may be deemed necessary not exceeding ninety days after proclamation by the President of the end of the war with Germany. Guam, the Philippines, the Virgin Islands, China and Siberia, being considered outside the United States in the same sense, the extension applies similarly to those countries. Hawaii, being included within the limits of the United States in the geographical sense, grants an extension to May 15, 1919, as regards tax payments in that possession. No extension has been granted yet to Alaska, but it is expected that the Commissioner will grant an extension of ninety days for taxpayers being or residing in that territory."

A UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING BILL.

A new universal military training and service bill, whose plan incorporates the elements of the Students' Army Training Corps, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and proposes to use the U.S. Military Academy as a post-graduate institution for training officers for the Regular Army who have passed through the courses provided in this new plan, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tilson on Feb. 25 "by request," and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill (H.R. 16172) is to provide "for raising, educating and training annually officers sufficient for twenty-five Reserve divisions, to organize and train annually twenty-five Reserve divisions, and to provide for a higher military training for selected officers required for the Regular Army," a most ambitious program, but one that was introduced altogether too late to receive any attention in the Congress that expired on March 4.

The bill provides that 20,000 enlisted men of the U.S. Army fully equipped and organized in regiments shall be stationed annually at colleges, higher technical schools and universities, together with full complement of officers of the Regular Army, headquarters and staff personnel. These enlisted men at such an institution shall be bona fide students and in case they fail to maintain the necessary scholastic standing shall be transferred to some other regiment of the Regular Army not stationed at an educational institution, for the full term of enlistment. Each enlisted man may choose any course of study offered by the institution at which he is stationed, but he must be free for military training every afternoon at 2:30. The enlisted personnel of these regiments shall be recruited from the ranks of the Regular Army, from the public schools, from the classes called out under the universal training provision of this act, and from the members of the entering classes of these institutions. Their compensation shall be the same as that authorized for other enlisted men of the Regular Army, and their tuition shall be without cost to them. Officers attached to such regiments may take post-graduate courses or may act as instructors.

During the month of each summer vacation, the bill provides, these school regiments shall be assembled for combined training; except that during the summer following the third year of education they shall be assembled for three months of intensive training on the lines of the officers' training camps conducted by the War Department "during the summer and fall of 1919," the bill reads, although this doubtless means 1918.

The universal military training feature of the bill provides for the drafting into the military service of the United States each year for a period of three months of all young men who have passed their eighteenth birthday and have not reached their nineteenth who have not had previously three months' training, and who are not exempted by the President; and such other men up to the age of between twenty-eight and twenty-nine who have not had three months' military training; except, however, that if in the early years of the operation of the proposed law the total number would be thus greater than the number of men necessary to create twenty-five or such other number of divisions as would embrace approximately 500,000 to 600,000 men, then sufficient older men shall be excused to meet the above requirements. This draft shall occur at the close of the scholastic year and shall be for a three months' period.

Enlisted men of graduating school regiments shall be temporarily commissioned in the U.S. Army up to and including the grade of captain and shall act in that capacity in the divisions temporarily created by the draft, according to the recommendation of their unit commanders. Officers above that grade shall be furnished from the Regular Army, temporary promotions being made by the President. All drafted men shall be eligible, if qualified, for school regiments in the order of their merit and performance. Before mustering the personnel of each such division into the Reserve, men shall be selected from it who seem to be of officer caliber and there shall be offered them the opportunity of joining school regiments. Also likely non-commissioned officer material shall be selected and offered the opportunity to serve in such capacity in the corresponding division during the period of training the following year. At the close of each training period each such division shall be assigned to a mobilization camp, and explicit directions shall be given to each member thereof as to what he is to do in case of mobilization. At the end of this three months' training period each such division shall be mustered into the Reserve (not including the Regular officer personnel, but including the temporary officers from the school regiments), its officers (except the Regulars) to be given the same grade in the Reserve that they held during the period of provisional training, unless promoted or reduced.

Another section of the bill provides that at the end

of the senior academic year the commanding officer of each school regiment shall recommend from among the men of the graduating class who express a desire to become officers of the Regular Army a certain pro rata proportion of a number to be determined in accordance with the requirements of the Army for Regular officers who, upon further recommendation of the divisional commander, shall be sent to West Point, or some other military school, for a two years' course in military science and kindred subjects. At the conclusion of this course, if they have passed all the requirements, they shall be commissioned second lieutenants in the Regular Army and assigned to suitable branches of the Service, line or staff. The balance of the Regular Army shall be recruited by voluntary enlistment from soldiers now in the Service and from drafted men desiring to enlist, and at each post where units of the Regular Army may be stationed, in so far as it shall be possible, college preparatory courses shall be given by the officers to such men of suitable age as may show capacity and the inclination to transfer to school regiments.

RETURNING DISABLED SOLDIERS FROM A.E.F.

Disabled soldiers in France who are eligible for discharge from the Service are being sent home as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit. The method of handling these men, who are termed "D class cases," is described by the chief surgeon of the A.E.F., in a report to the War Department.

General Pershing has directed that no patient be held in France while there is transportation home available. No delay is countenanced even if the soldiers' records are not complete, as supplementary records are made as patients are received. Preference in shipment home of wounded soldiers is given to men who are disabled and slated for discharge from the Service. Men who are to remain in the Regular Army are in Class A while those disabled and to be discharged are in Class D. In all base hospitals boards are constituted which classify sick and wounded with respect to their probability of discharge or retention in the Service. These boards submit weekly reports to the chief surgeon on delays in classification or evacuation of patients from hospitals. Disability cases are collected by Class D hospital trains for transfer to hospitals at base ports and shipment to the United States. These men are assigned to outbound ships, according to the naval ratings, the number of cases requiring beds or dressings, and men suffering fractures or mental ailments. Care is taken to guard against injustices in the matter of treatment or transfer home, and instructors are on duty at the base port hospitals to inform all men of their rights and privileges in connection with discharge.

The transfer of patients from hospitals in the base sections is under the direction of the surgeon of the section, who receives the notices of sailings of vessels for America, allots the space and regulates the movements. During the submarine warfare the time of notification of sailings was necessarily short, but it has been increased and now the preparation of patients for transfer home has greatly developed. The Navy is co-operating, having liaison medical officers at the ports, with the result that the work of transferring the patients home is much improved and progressing in a satisfactory manner. All soldiers who have undergone amputations are looked after in one section of the hospital at Savenay with a staff of trainers and instructors, and these wards are described as models in the care and rehabilitation of the wounded. When this class of disabled men are transferred from a hospital for return home, instructions for their help and care are given to those who will thereafter be responsible for their welfare until discharged.

EDUCATION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The progress of educational work among wounded soldiers at Army hospitals during the month of January is shown in a report of the Division of Physical Reconstruction of the Office of the Surgeon General. Educational departments were in operation at the twenty-nine hospitals, an increase of seven over December. Of 28,023 patients undergoing treatment in these hospitals, over 8,000 were enrolled in some form of educational work, by reason of which 562 men were able to resume their old occupations. No one special type of work seems to predominate in any one of the hospitals, but in the tuberculosis hospitals, curative walks and out of door work have larger enrolments than in the other hospitals. Patients suffering with tuberculosis were more largely represented in the educational work than any other disability cases, the number being 1,907. Orthopedic patients were second with 1,753 students.

Work in wards shows a large increase in enrolments, emphasizing the therapeutic value of this activity. The demand for reconstruction aids both in reconstruction and general hospitals shows the value of the handicrafts and academic subjects. In handicraft classes 5,622 soldier patients were students; 2,413 being engaged on work with textiles, such as knitting, weaving, etc. Nearly a thousand men were engaged in wood working, carving, toy making, etc. In read, cane and fiber work, there were 897 students. The others were engaged in applied pattern and lettering, metal work, jewelry, etc.; leather, cardboard and binding, and on pottery and other plastic materials. Academic work in the wards, which is given at the request of the patients, had an enrolment of 972, headed by 153 students of English, 132 in penmanship and 114 in telegraphy. There were also students in science, higher mathematics, French, Spanish, civics, music, commercial law, advertising, lip-reading and business courses. There were also students taking technical courses, including electricity and machinery, typewriting and shorthand, and gardening and crop study. The enrolment in these classes was 5,794. Recreational courses, which include drill, physical culture, hospital service, etc., had 2,616 students enrolled.

ARMY EXHIBIT TO AID MANUFACTURERS.

Brig. Gen. George W. Burr, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, has arranged an exhibit which will be of assistance to manufacturers and facilitate production. In Circular No. 20, March 6, the "War Department Exhibit of Standard Equipment and Supplies" is provided for. In addition to its other duties the Engineering and Standardization Branch will establish and maintain an exhibit of standard equipment and supplies. It will place on exhibition samples of "standard articles of purchase" for the information of manufacturers and in order that there may be available

at all times an approved sample, or specification, as needed to facilitate production. These exhibits will not include items having only historical interest, nor those well known, nor those of such bulk as to be impractical. Articles exhibited will be classified and indexed in accordance with the various War Department purchase catalogues. The bureaus and divisions of the War Department are directed to establish and maintain similar exhibits of articles the purchase and control of which they still retain. To establish a uniform method of exhibit the Engineering and Standardization Branch is to exercise a general supervision over all such exhibits.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Six general officers of the Army were assigned to new duties on March 5 and 6. These assignments appear under our Army head in this issue.

Major W. C. Braly, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the coast defenses of New Bedford, Mass., with headquarters at Fort Rodman.

General Wood Warns Against Unpreparedness.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commander of the Central Department, in an address at a luncheon given at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York city, on March 11 by the New York area committee of the Methodist centenary committee, which then informally launched its campaign to raise \$140,000,000, gave warning that the proposed League of Nations should not be permitted to lull the country back into its pre-war state of unpreparedness. He also criticized, with considerable feeling, the treatment he said is being given discharged soldiers, and made a strong plea for universal military training.

"Pay Tribute to Major General Gorgas.

Secretary Baker, the officers of the Medical Corps and other friends paid high tribute to the work and achievements of Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., former Surgeon General, on March 7, when a bronze bust of General Gorgas was unveiled in the library of the Army Medical Museum in Washington. Col. William H. Welch presided at the ceremony. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Gorgas and Mrs. Ireland, wife of Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, the Surgeon General. Colonel Welch, after saying that General Gorgas had honored the medical profession through his activities, declared that he had rendered one of the greatest services the United States has ever accomplished for humanity. General Ireland, in accepting the bust for the Medical Corps, said: "It seems to me fitting that the bust should be placed in this library—one of the best medical libraries in the world—known all over the world, as General Gorgas is known all over the world." He then recited some of the achievements of the former Surgeon General, including his work in Cuba and the stamping out of the yellow fever in Panama. After Col. W. F. Russell and Col. Frank Billings had added words of praise of General Gorgas, Secretary Baker paid a tribute to the Army Medical Corps, and to the work of General Gorgas. He said: "A large part of the physical health and robustness of the Army is a contribution of General Gorgas and a large part of the moral health is a contribution by him. He is a doctor with modern ideas, one who recognizes the intimate association of moral and physical health." In concluding he said: "We are facing a man the value of whose career cannot be estimated. We can have no conception of the large numbers of people who would have died except for this man. I think it is well within the bounds of reason to say that General Gorgas has added millions of years to the life of the human race. The bronze bust, presented by the officers of the Medical Corps, was modeled by Sergt. Bryant Baker, of the Medical Corps, who is a sculptor in civil life.

General Goethals's Services Appreciated.

The War Department made public on March 7 the following letter from the Secretary of War to Major Gen. George W. Goethals:

"My dear General Goethals:

"As you retire from active duty to-day, I want to place in your hands and on your record an expression of my deep appreciation of the service you have rendered the country in the war emergency. The vast and intricate business of the supply departments of the Government, suddenly expanded from our peace-time needs to meet the necessities of a great war, called for the highest talents and the deepest devotion. You brought both when you were recalled to the active service. The success of your work is manifest, and I have no doubt that when the history of this great undertaking comes to be written, your contribution to the success of the country in the war will be an outstanding feature.

"For the personal sense of security and confidence which I have had I express my personal gratitude; officially, I express the gratitude of the department and of the Government for the service you have rendered.

"Cordially yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

ARMY ITEMS.

Medal of Honor Awarded Men of A.E.F.

By direction of the President, and upon the recommendation of Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., the Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded to the officer and the enlisted men named of the American Expeditionary Force for acts of gallantry performed in France at the places and time mentioned:

Capt.—L. Wardlaw Miles, 308th Inf., near Reuillon on Sept. 14, 1918.

Corpl.—Sidney E. Manning, 167th Inf., near Breuvannes on July 28, 1918. This soldier has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for this act; if Medal of Honor is approved D.S.C. will be recalled.

Private Alex. (Allox), 131st Inf., at Chipilly Ridge on Aug. 9, 1918. (Same as above.)

Thomas A. Pope, 131st Inf., at Hamel on July 4, 1918. (Same as above.)

Pvt.—John L. Barkley, 4th Inf., near Cuneil on Oct. 7, 1918.

Army Football Schedule.

The Army football schedule for the season of 1919 was issued on March 13 at West Point showing a series of ten games beginning on Sept. 27 and ending Nov. 29. The schedule reads: Middlebury, Sept. 27; Holy Cross, Oct. 4; Syracuse U., Oct. 11; Maine, Oct. 18; Boston College, Oct. 25; Tufts, Nov. 1; Notre Dame, Nov. 8; Villa Nova, Nov. 15; Springfield, Nov. 22; Navy, Nov. 29.

Two General Hospitals to be Closed.

Army general hospitals at Long Beach, Long Island, N.Y., and West Baden, Indiana, are to be closed.

The commanding officer of General Hospital No. 39 at Long Beach, N.Y., has been directed to transfer all patients and to dispose of personnel as rapidly as possible, in order that salvage and restoration proceedings may begin March 15. General Hospital No. 35 at West Baden will be abandoned on June 30 at the expiration of the present lease, and no patients will be sent there after May 1.

Alaska Welcomes Discharged Service Men.

The Alaska Bureau of Publicity, whose headquarters are at Juneau, declares its belief, in its monthly bulletin for January, that of the nearly 5,000 men from Alaska who enlisted in the Army or the Navy, it may be conservatively asserted fully eighty per cent. will return there. In the case of nearly every man who headed the call of his country and enlisted in either of the Services his position will be open to him on his return, the bureau says. Many others who have received or who are to receive their discharges are considering the question of going to Alaska, where every effort will be made to find them steady employment, although returning Alaskans will be given first opportunities for work.

Service Patrons of Boxing.

It was announced in New York city on March 5 that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., had accepted the office of president of the recently organized Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control which was incorporated in Albany, N.Y., several months ago when it was planned to have the late ex-President Roosevelt act as head of the organization. General Wood, however, has declined to act as president of the new organization, but agreed to accept the position of chairman of the committee in charge of boxing in the Army. The following Army and Navy officers are given as "patrons" of the organization: Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet; Major Gens. T. H. Barry, Omar Bundy, George H. Cameron, E. H. Crowder, W. A. Holbrook, Grote Hutcheson, W. L. Kenly, H. P. McCain, John E. McMahon, Charles T. Menoher, J. F. Morrison, Hugh L. Scott, David C. Shanks, William L. Sibert. Also Rear Admirals B. C. Decker, B. A. Fiske, W. B. Fletcher, J. A. Hoogewerf, W. N. Little, J. W. Oman, T. S. Rodgers, A. L. Scales, W. R. Shoemaker, J. Straus, T. Washington, R. Wells and S. S. Wood.

Railroad Transportation of Explosives.

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., has issued his annual report as Chief Inspector of the Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and other Dangerous Articles of New York city, the report covering the work of the bureau for the calendar year 1918. In a summary of the work done by the railroads in handling explosives Colonel Dunn states that "a conservative estimate shows that the railroads of the United States during the busy months of 1918 had at all times not less than 50,000 cars in transit on Government business and bearing the explosive placard, this in addition to the average of 5,000 cars in transit to meet the normal commercial demand, and our estimate does not include the cars bearing military explosives in Canada." Colonel Dunn reprints a letter of appreciation of the work of the Bureau of Explosives in aiding the War Department in its shipments of poisonous gases and liquids from Lieut. Col. E. J. W. Ragsdale, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

World War Veteran Post Formed.

Adopting the name General Pershing Post No. 1, in honor of the commander of the American Expeditionary Force, the first unit of what it is hoped to expand into a nation-wide organization of Army and Navy veterans of the world war was organized in Washington, D. C., March 7. Col. E. Lester Jones, U.S.A., superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, was unanimously elected commander. Other officers elected are: Lieut. Comdr. Lewis C. Clephane, U.S.N.R.F., vice commander; Capt. Howard M. Peters, junior vice commander. Colonel Jones appointed Lieut. Howard S. Fisk, U.S.N.R.F., adjutant, and Pvt. Ralph M. Wolfe, quartermaster. Officers and enlisted men temporarily or permanently in the District of Columbia who have served actively and honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States subsequent to April 7, 1917, and prior to Nov. 11, 1918, are eligible to membership in Post No. 1. Initiation fee is \$1 and annual dues \$2. A committee was authorized to confer with the delegates understood to be on the way from overseas to make inquiry as to the various movements in this country active in organizing World War veterans. At the meeting of Pershing Post a letter from Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the George Washington Memorial Association, was read. It stated that the memorial building to the "Boys of '76" and the "Boys of '17" would be completed within a year; that Secretary Baker intends that the buildings now on the site of the old Pennsylvania Railroad station at 6th and B streets, Washington, D.C., where the memorial will be erected, shall be removed; that the \$4,000,000 for the new building would be in bank inside of six months, and that the association intended to turn over to Pershing Post the auditorium, seating 6,000 persons, and other accommodations of the building.

What an Army Chaplain Tells Soldiers.

"Back Home" and "How to Keep the Smile" are the title and subtitle, respectively, of a clever, cheery and helpful little pamphlet issued under the auspices of Merritt Hall, which is managed by Major John T. Axton, chaplain, U.S.A., and managed well, too. The pamphlet was written by Chaplain John M. Thomas, U.S.A. It contains a few words of welcome to the soldier who has just returned from overseas, advice is given to the men to be patient in awaiting their demobilization, and they are told to remember that until they are discharged from the Service they are still soldiers. They are urged not to "grouse" and to realize that while everything is not "right," anywhere, throughout the world, and cannot be, of course, yet "we put the finishing touches on the Hun and showed the world Americans could fight." Soldiers who wear the silver chevron are reminded that it was not their fault that conditions were such that they could not be given an opportunity to earn a gold one. God having brought them back safely from battle they should be ready for any work God wants of them. They are also urged to "tie up to the Church, good and hard," and are finally reminded that they are once again in "the best country in the world." Camp Merritt is one of the best camps in the country, one at which officers and men are always glad to serve.

Supply Company, 7th Inf., in Germany.

We have received a copy of the menu of the Christmas dinner of the Supply Company, 7th Infantry, U.S.A., in the Army of Occupation. The company enjoyed the dinner at Andernach-on-the-Rhine. The bill of fare was: Potato soup, beefsteak, French-fried potatoes, butter, brown gravy, bread, tea, beer, lemon cake, ginger cake, apple cake, apple pie, apples and demi tasse.

The officers of the company are: Capt. Verney A. Leadbetter, commanding; Lieuts. R. G. Jamison, C. L. Richey, A. F. Hogle, H. F. Flocke and W. F. Marshall. The regimental supply sergeants are William A. Murphy, G. A. Harper and C. L. Herman; other non-coms included Ord. Sergt. C. B. Woodward, 1st Sergt. H. A. Bates, Mess Sergt. J. M. Starnes, Supply Sergt. R. L. W. Chopek and Sergt. of Ordnance J. Cleary. The company, it is interesting to note, landed in France April 12, 1918, and took part in the following engagements: Aisne and Montdidier-Noyon defenses, St. Agnon, June 1 to 11; Belleau Wood, June 16-23; Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15-18; Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18-Aug. 6; St. Mihiel offensive, Sept. 12-16; and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26-Nov. 3.

THE ARMY DIVISIONS.

1st Division, U.S.A., in Germany.

We are indebted to Major Redmond C. Stewart, J.A. G.D., Headquarters 1st Division, A.E.F., for details as to the organization of the society of the 1st Division, A.E.F., which was perfected at a meeting of the officers of the division at Montaubaur, Germany, on Feb. 11. The objects of the society are to promote social intercourse between officers who served in the 1st Division during the last year, to do any and all things advisable for the good of the military Service and the American people collectively, and for any member of this society individually where consistent with the principal object, "the good of the military Service and the American people." The society is making a list of all enlisted men of the division who have rendered honest and faithful service in the division at any time between Oct. 21, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, which list will constitute the Honor Roll of the 1st Division. A separate list of all officers and men who have been killed in action is being made. The honorary presidents of the society are President Wilson, Secretary Baker and Gen. John J. Pershing. All officers of Allied armies who have served with the 1st Division have been elected honorary members, without votes or dues. The officers of the society are: President, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall; vice-presidents, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gens. John I. Hines and Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Brig. Gens. Frank Parker, Henry W. Butner, Campbell King and Francis C. Marshall; treasurer, Major Redmond C. Stewart; directors, Brig. Gens. Lucius R. Holbrook, Col. Francis B. Wilby, James I. Mabey, George C. Marshall, jr., Francis A. Ruggles, Charles A. Hunt, Lieut. Col. John T. Kennedy, Theodore Roosevelt, Walter R. Wheeler, Clarence R. Huebner and William F. Harrell.

The Bridgehead Sentinel, organ of the 1st Division, is the latest publication of the American Expeditionary Force to make its appearance, the first number having been issued on Feb. 24 at Montaubaur, Germany, where the headquarters of the division is located, and where the troops have settled down to the long watch on the Rhine. The editors are Capt. Charles S. Coulter, 1st Infantry Brigade; Lieut. Joseph A. Jordan, 1st Engrs., and Mr. George Patullo, of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. In what the publication terms its "creditorial" corresponding to the usual primary announcement accompanying the first issue of publications, the statement is made that "it is probable, having accomplished its mission, the Bridgehead Sentinel will not see the light of day again." No explanation is given for the expected strangling of this journalistic infant immediately after its birth. The brightness and cleverness shown in the first issue is proof in itself that it deserves at least a longer lease of life.

The horses and mules of the 1st Division, A.E.F., came into their own on Feb. 24 at Montaubaur, Germany, where the headquarters of the division are established, when the second horse show held by the organization took place, the first having been given at Tarnign, France, on July 4, 1918, according to the Bridgehead Sentinel. There were entries in nineteen classes, which included those for four-line escort wagons and officers' chargers, jumping contests without stirrups, a "come and go" race for officers, a tug-of-war team by teams representing the different brigades, in two heats and a final; contests for two-line teams, for water carts and ration wagons; one for artillery sections, to include a chief of section, six drivers, gunner and six cannoners and the M.G. battalions in a contest with one-line teams and gun crews. All of these and more were shown to the honor and glory of the beasts, many of which went over with the first expedition and hence are all veterans of 1st Division actions. Luncheon was served to visiting officers at the officers' club in the Kaiser Wilhelm Hotel. Music was furnished by a massed band representing the 1st Engineers, 6th Field Artillery and 28th Infantry. The area used for the show was named Robert J. Maxey Field, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Maxey, of the 28th Infantry, who was killed in the attack on Cantigny on May 28, 1918. He was a battalion commander in the 18th Infantry in the first expedition.

26th Division to Sail in April.

The War Department received a cablegram from General Pershing on March 11 announcing that the 26th Division (New England National Guard), would embark from Brest for Boston during the first two weeks of April. The division is to sail on these transports: Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, America, Von Steuben, Kronland, George Washington and President Grant.

Parade of 27th Division, U.S.A.

It has been definitely determined that the parade of the 27th Division, U.S.A., in New York city will take place on Tuesday, March 25. The parade will start at 10 a.m. from the Washington Arch, at the lower end of Fifth avenue, march northward to the Circle at 110th street and there disband and the organizations will proceed to the armories assigned to them. General O'Ryan will review the division at the end of their five-mile march. A large service flag will be carried at the head of the division bearing upon its field 1,972 golden stars in memory of the men of the division who lost their lives abroad. Governor Smith of New York, Mayor Hylan of New York city and Secretary of War Baker will review the parade from a stand at Fifth avenue and 75th street, in front of the Museum of Art. Prominent officers of the Army, Navy and many national, state and city officials have been invited to view the parade. The division will parade its regiments of Infantry in massed formation, similar to one used by the French, which makes a solid and effective looking body of men, especially with fixed bayonets. It is estimated that the parade will take about four hours to pass a given point. The 27th Division, U.S.A., will put on a big theatrical show in the Century Theater, New York city, commencing March 24. The performers will be members of the

27th Division and a very handsome souvenir program is to be published incident to the show. It will contain a history of the division, photographs of places fought over by the division in Belgium and France, pictures of officers and organizations, and pictures of the players, etc. The play is expected to run for several weeks.

Field Marshal Haig Greets General O'Ryan.

Major Gen. John M. O'Ryan, U.S.A., commanding the 27th Division, received the following cable message at New York from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on March 10: "In the name of your comrades in the British army I send to you and all ranks of the 27th American Division our heartiest greetings on your safe return. You can tell those who to-day welcome you in your own homes that countless homes in Europe are the happier for what you have done, and that the Old World will never forget her debt of gratitude to America." To this General O'Ryan replied: "Many thanks for your kind cablegram of congratulation and greeting to the 27th Division. The disciplined courage in battle of the British soldiers, their fortitude and determination during the dark days of the war and their modesty and generosity in their relations with us won our respect and high regard. We shall always remember with pride our service with the British armies under your command in the great war for world freedom."

MORE DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA.

In addition to the lists of divisional insignia used in the Army already printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we give, on the authority of the Stars and Stripes, the following:

38th.—Shield, left half blue, right half red. Superimposed in center of shield is the initial "C" with the letter "Y" interlaced with the lower half of the initial "C" both in white.

40th.—Blue patch of cloth with gold sun superimposed in center.

41st.—Setting sun in gold on red semi-circular background over a wavy blue stripe.

78th.—Crimson semi-circle crossed by a white streak of lightning.

87th.—Patch of green cloth in form of circle flattened at top with acorn of brown cloth superimposed in center.

89th.—Circle of dark blue piping with an initial "W" of the same color, which when inverted is an "M," the letters standing for Middle West.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

Army Officers in Aerial Flights:

Major Gen. William L. Kenly, U.S.A., Director of the Division of Military Aeronautics, with Major William Ocker, U.S.A., as pilot, flew from Bolling Field, Washington, to Hazelhurst Field in 101 minutes on March 7. Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, U.S. Senator Key Pittman and former Congressman Maurice Connolly, of Iowa, with Capt. Roy N. Francis, U.S.A., who is in charge of the Army's arrangements for a trans-Atlantic flight, as pilot, flew from Hazelhurst Field in two hours and forty minutes on March 7. The machine used was a Glenn-Martin bomber. No attempt was made to establish a record.

Col. H. A. Dargue, U.S.A., Division of Military Aeronautics, and Lieut. Philip Lucas, adjutant at Bolling Field, Washington, and made a flight from the field named to Mineola Field, N.Y., in ninety minutes on March 6. The airplane used was equipped with a 400-H.P. Liberty motor. The return trip was made in eighty minutes on the following day.

Major Reuben F. Fleet, U.S.A., and Capt. Earl F. White, U.S.A., flew from McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., a distance of 634 miles, in four hours and thirty-three minutes on March 7. The flight was made in a DeHavilland battleplane, equipped with a 400-H.P. Liberty motor, at a rate of speed of 135.8 miles per hour. The actual altitude distance is only 540 miles, but the aviators took off in a snowstorm, climbed into a heavy fog, and ran into a storm that blew them 100 miles out of their course. They flew by compass at heights ranging from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Only one forced landing was made, at Newburgh, N.Y. The flight was made under orders to report at the Aeronautical Exposition, given at Madison Square Garden, New York city.

Lieut. W. L. Richardson and Ensign R. Souther, U. S.N.R.F., made a flight on March 12 from Hampton Roads, Va., to Rockaway, Long Island, N.Y., in Navy seaplane F-5-L, with three enlisted men, in 270 minutes. The distance is 300 miles. A second Navy plane, piloted by Ensign Rutledge Irvine, U.S.N.R.F., with five men of the Navy, which left Hampton Roads at the same time, landed at Rockaway four and a half hours later. Motion and still pictures were taken by both machines while en route.

Fatality at Flying Field.

One fatality occurred at a flying field in the United States during the week ended Feb. 27, this at Ellington Field, Texas.

New Guide for Motor Troubles.

"Motor Trouble Shooting" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Training Section, Division of Military Aeronautics, which has been sent to the various flying fields for the use of pilots in cross-country flying. The compilation was made by Lieut. Curtis C. Webb, assistant Engineer officer at Ellington Field, who did all the detailed work on it. It is a pocket edition of about twenty pages, each "trouble" having a page to itself where it is diagnosed and itemized.

"Flying Circus" an Annual Event.

Rockwell Field, Cal., in its "World's Greatest Flying Circus," held at the field on North Island in San Diego Bay Feb. 2, instituted what promises to be an annual event on the Pacific coast. The entire field and its equipment were turned over to the use of the circus, and hundreds of aviators performed spectacular feats. The climax of the day, however, was the presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross to Major Carl Spatz and of the Croix de Guerre to Major Kenneth Marr. The presentations were made by Col. H. H. Arnold, district supervisor of the western district of the Department of Military Aeronautics. The citation of Major Spatz for extraordinary heroism during the St. Mihiel offensive has already been published. This was read at the presentation, as was also an order from headquarters of the French armies of the East citing Major Kenneth Marr for the Croix de Guerre and describing him as an "excellent squadron commander of legendary bravery, who has been a beautiful example for his entire unit." Among the guests of Lieutenant Colonel Burwell were: Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. William L. Kenly, wife of Major General Kenly, Direc-

tor of Military Aeronautics; Major Gen. Guy Carleton, Rear Admiral William Fulham, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Spencer, Brig. Gen. W. C. Short, Col. Guy Rowe, Col. J. R. Pourie and Capt. Arthur MacArthur. The net profit of the circus was set down as \$4,742, which is to be devoted to Rockwell Field athletic fund and to the expenses of the international exhibition which is being planned for North Island Nov. 11, the date set for the annual "Flying Circus" event.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AMONG NAVY OFFICERS

Orders issued by the Navy Department to officers under date of March 11 include a number of important changes among flag officers and others.

Rear Admiral James H. Glenison has been detached as commandant of the 13th Naval District, Puget Sound, Wash., and has been ordered to command the 3d Naval District of New York and the navy yard. He relieves Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, who will retire for age on April 7, as we have heretofore noted.

Capt. Harry A. Field has been ordered to command the 13th Naval District at Puget Sound, and additional duty as commandant of the navy yard there.

Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison has been detached as commander of Squadron 3, Patrol Force, and as naval representative on the commission in connection with the armistice with Germany, and will command the navy yard at Boston, relieving Capt. William R. Rush, retired.

Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker has been detached from the naval district and base at New London and has been ordered to the 7th Naval District as commandant, and to additional duty as commandant of the naval station at Key West.

Capt. Walter R. Gherardi, who has been on duty at Washington, has been ordered to command the battleship New Jersey, and Comdr. V. K. Coman has been ordered to duty as chief of staff of the commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in French waters, aboard the U.S.S. Bridgeport, the flagship.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. mine sweeper Sea Gull was placed in commission at New York on March 7.

The destroyer Gridley was commissioned at San Francisco on March 8.

Admiral Sims Ordered to War College.

Formal orders were issued by the Navy Department on March 7 detaching Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., from command of the U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters, and as naval attaché at London, and ordering him to duty at Newport, R.I., as president of the Naval War College.

Program of Navy Recruiting.

Reports from the four main recruiting centers of the U.S. Navy report a total enlistment of 1,296 for the week ended March 7, the Eastern Division leading with 740, the Central Division 302, the Southern Division 157 and the Western Division 97. Of the individual cities New York reported 140 recruits and Boston 108.

Enlisted Men Commended.

Secretary Daniels has commended John A. Hubert, boilermaker, U.S.N.R.F., of the Naval Training Camp, Bunkin Island, Mass., for his action in connection with an explosion in the boiler house at that station in which he was severely burned in an attempt to rescue men.

Harlan D. Anderson, electrician, second class, U.S.N. R.F., has been commended by Secretary Daniels for his gallantry on Jan. 27, 1919, in leaping overboard from the U.S.S. C-21 to rescue from drowning Ensign J. P. Regan, U.S.N.R.F., who had been thrown into the water by the breaking of the life rail.

Names for Seagoing Tugs.

G.O. 453, Feb. 24, 1919, Navy Department, announces the following names chosen for seagoing tugs Nos. 21-39, inclusive: No. 21, Bagaduce; 22, Tadousac; 23, Kalmia; 24, Kewadin; 25, Umpqua; 26, Wandank; 27, Tatnuck; 28, Sumadine; 29, Mahopac; 30, Sciota; 31, Koka; 32, Napa; 33, Pinola; 34, Algoma; 35, Carabasset; 36, Contocook; 37, Iuka; 38, Keosauqua, and 39, Montcalm.

AWARD OF NAVY CONTRACTS POSTPONED.

It is announced at the Navy Department that owing to the failure of Congress to pass the Naval Appropriations bill (which contained provisions for increasing the limits of costs), award of contracts for destroyer tenders No. 3 and No. 4, one submarine tender, one supply ship, and one transport, bids for which were received on March 1, has been indefinitely postponed. Bids were submitted by the G. M. Standifer Construction Co., Vancouver, Wash., the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation of New York, the Norway-Pacific Construction and Drydock Co., and the Sun Shipbuilding Co. of Chester, Pa. As no bid at a specific price was submitted, the shipbuilders suggesting adoption of the cost-plus method, Secretary Daniels declared "there are no bids."

ALLIED WARSHIPS IN THE RHINE.

"The appearance of French and British warships in the river Rhine doing patrol work and making the Germans at Strasbourg and other Rhine towns behave themselves, was surely a hard knock on the Huns," writes an officer. "The Allied warships now control the river, and it is hoped will always control it. Such a course will naturally not be pleasing to the Germans, but it will be vitally necessary to maintain the peace of the world and keep Germany good. It will also prove a safeguard to France from German attack. The Allies should take no chances in ever losing control of the Rhine. Those who know the Hun know that his future aim will be to get back all that he has lost in this war, and with interest, as soon as he gets the opportunity. Don't let him get the chance."

NAVY MAIL ADDRESSES.

The Navy Department, under date of March 11, states that official mail for the vessels named should be addressed "care of Postmaster, Fortress Monroe, Va.," until further notice: Connecticut, Georgia, Hackett, Isis, Kansas, Lake Bridge, Lake Champlain, Lake Michigan, Lake Placid, Lake Port, Minnesota, Lake Superior, Lake View, Lake Worth, Louisiana, Lydonia, Lykens, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Virginia, New Hampshire, Nokomis, Ohio, Orion, Osborn, Charles S.,

Rhode Island, Sialia, South Carolina, Uncas and Vermont. Mail for vessels not mentioned above should be sent care of Postmaster, New York city, or San Francisco, as the case may be.

THE NAVY.

G.O. 451, FEB. 5, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Forfeiture of Pay.

1. With reference to the provision contained in the Act of July 1, 1918, relative to the forfeiture of pay by officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps in active service while absent from duty on account of injury resulting from their own use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, any officer or enlisted man who, on or after July 1, 1918, has been absent or may hereafter be absent from duty on account of such injury is not entitled to pay, as distinguished from allowances for the period of such absence. But no deduction of pay will be made in the case of an officer or enlisted man absent from duty on account of injury coming within the purview of the above-mentioned statute, where such injury was incurred prior to July 1, 1918.

2. G.O. No. 100, June 15, 1914, and No. 231, Aug. 31, 1918 (pp. 40 and 41), are hereby amended in accordance with Par. 1 above.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 452, FEB. 11, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Limitation of Punishments in Trials by G.C.M.

1. In view of the present conditions of practical, if not technical, peace, the Department believes that the ends of justice will be served best if general courts-martial during the remainder of the present emergency in adjudging sentences adhere to the limitations to the punishment of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps in time of peace as prescribed by the President and set forth in Sec. 390 (pp. 217-224), Naval Courts and Boards.

2. Nothing in the foregoing is intended to limit the power of general courts-martial under the Articles for the Government of the Navy, but it is considered that a better disciplinary effect is to be obtained if military justice be no more severe than the exigencies of the Service require. It is therefore suggested that the limitations to punishments mentioned above be followed hereafter, not only for the reasons already given, but also to secure uniformity of punishments throughout the Service.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 5.—Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp to U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters, and naval attaché, London. Capt. C. W. Cole to duty as aid to comdr. Newport News Div., Cruiser and Transport Force, and duty as asst. to the administrator of Harbor Floating Equipment, Hampton Roads, Va.

Comdr.: D. P. Mannix to command U.S.S. President Grant; C. Taylor to duty in command U.S.S. Bushnell; S. C. Loomis to duty as exec. off. U.S.S. Delaware; L. C. Farley to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bernardo and on board in command when commissioned; F. M. Robinson to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Haraden and on board in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr.: G. D. Perry to U.S.S. Aeolus; F. T. Stevenson to duty as exec. off. on board the Mallory; A. G. Lyle (D.O.) to hdqrs. Paris conn. Peace Commission; C. F. Greene to U.S.S. Hannibal; G. M. Tidale to Constantinople as aid on staff; H. M. Bristol, G. O. Downey (M.C.) to U.S.S. Troy.

Lieut. Comdr.: H. D. McGuire to Washington, D.C., observatory; T. Moran to navy yard, Norfolk, for duty in electrical department; R. M. Waterhouse to duty U.S.S. South Dakota; E. P. A. Simpson to duty as engr. off., U.S.S. Salem; T. B. Thompson to Sub. Div. No. 2, for duty.

Lieut.: D. H. McDulloch to duty Ch. Nav. Op. (A); O. E. Grizum to duty U.S.S. Des Moines; M. W. Rudd to duty as off. in-charge, Navy Rec. Sta., Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Jones to duty under Snar, N.Y.; R. E. Barry to duty Minnesota; W. E. Gunn to U.S.S. May; J. M. Leonard to 1st Nav. Dist.; J. A. McInane (M.C.) to duty Troy.

Lieut.: Ostrom to E.S. at Boston; V. S. Armstrong (D.C.) to U.S.S. Hannibal instead of hdqrs. London; W. F. Pearce (D.O.) to U.S.S. Carola; M. M. Bregar (P.C.) remain Paullac avia. affairs and report to naval port officer, Bordeaux, by letter; J. F. Bell (M.C.) to Paullac conn. Nucleus crew No. 3; T. J. Murphy (M.C.) to Eastleigh conn. Nucleus crew No. 5; W. H. Orap (P.C.) avia. Paullac to Base No. 7; T. C. Gibbs (P.C.), Dunkerque to Staff Base No. 7.

Lieut.: J. H. Schreier (M.C.) and P. V. Tuttle (M.C.) to London report Comdr. U.S. naval forces operating in European waters for duty; H. E. Kaplan (M.C.) det. Naval Training Camp, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; R. P. Hazlehurst (P.C.) report to comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force for duty as supply officer of a naval troop transport; O. Martin to E.S. Norfolk sailing via U.S.S. Weststrama; E. R. Pierrey to Plymouth conn. Nucleus crew No. 14.

Lieut. (j.g.): G. M. Jackson, A. D. DeKay and J. G. Atkins to U.S.S. Chester; A. Nashman to Eastleigh conn. Nucleus crew No. 5; G. E. Nelson to Plymouth conn. Nucleus crew E. J. B. Rayley to R.S. Boston; T. H. Taber (M.C.) to U.S.S. Troy; H. C. Hervey to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; E. H. Miller to duty Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.

Lieut. (j.g.): J. L. Jones (M.C.) to duty Virginian; O. Frandsen (M.C.) to U.S.S. Maui; E. G. Into to duty as junior aid on staff of Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N.; F. W. Murray, jr., to U.S.S. Tallapoosa; M. J. Jemall to duty under instruction, Navy Torp. Sta., Newport, R.I.; J. B. LaBorde (M.C.) to U.S.S. Huron; G. J. Pettit (M.C.) to U.S.S. Troy.

Ensigns: E. A. Scholze, orders to Paullac conn. Nucleus crew No. 1 canceled, former station U.S.S. Yarnell; H. G. Barron to duty Naval Air Sta., Cape May; R. Walworth to duty under suptg. constr., Seattle, Wash.; G. L. Aulmann (P.C.), Paullac to Paullac report to Lieut. Bregar; L. V. Flavell (P.C.), Cardiff to Paullac report to Lieut. Bregar; C. M. Rice to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Claxton and as watch off. when commissioned.

Ensigns: A. N. Townsend and J. H. Colton to Newport News Div., Cruiser and Transport Force.

Ensigns: J. B. Emmert and R. L. Gill to U.S.S. Bushnell.

Ensigns: D. S. Stewart and W. P. Welton to duty R.S. at New York.

Ensigns: O. E. Kay, J. W. Smith and J. C. Miller to duty R.S. at New York.

Ensigns: J. D. Kilkenny to U.S.S. Spary S P 2491; J. D. Lutes (P.O.) to U.S.S. Zirkel; P. D. Miller to U.S.S. Boggs; H. J. Miller (P.O.) to duty Santa Barbara; E. G. Bailey to duty U.S.S. C-4; E. B. Holloway (P.C.) to duty under dist. dist. off. 8th N.D.; A. J. R. Ferguson to U.S.S. Martha Washington.

Ensigns: F. E. Knight, R. G. Phipps and R. A. Webster to U.S.S. Mount Vernon.

Ensigns: J. H. McGinty and C. R. Studer to U.S.S. President Grant; H. B. Rowedder to duty S G 199; T. E. Ringwood to duty R.S. Philadelphia; T. S. Woods, jr., to duty Komah S P 415; W. J. Keating to duty U.S.S. No. 104.

Ensigns: W. S. Allen to duty U.S.S. C-21; H. Moe to duty under Snar, N.Y.; F. J. Murphy to duty R.S. at N.Y.; R. P. Bidders to duty on board R.S. at N.Y.

Ensigns: A. S. Noyes and E. Pief to duty under Snar, N.Y.

Ensigns: J. Sweetland and P. King, jr., to duty R.S. at New York.

Ensigns: E. L. Adams, C. C. Connor and R. H. Turner to duty under Snar, N.Y.

Ensigns: D. A. Thomas (P.O.) to duty under dist. dist. off. 7 N.D.; E. W. Wilcox, jr. (P.O.) to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; M. F. Bird (P.O.) to U.S.S. Nantabala; H. Groom to duty under Snar, N.Y.; T. J. Strong to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; J. P. Deaves (P.C.) to duty as dist. off. Naval Trn., Seattle, Wash.

Ensigns: A. J. O'Connor (P.C.) to duty under instruction at Officers' Material School, 4th N.D.; H. G. Horton to duty R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa.; A. H. King to U.S.S. Martha Washington; B. K. Somers det. duty 1st N.D.; to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; R. S. Tewisbury det. duty 1st N.D.; to U.S.S. Mount Vernon.

Ensigns: E. A. Paul, F. W. Folen, E. M. Gaynor and J. M. Fowell to U.S.S. Northern Pacific.

Btsn. B. H. Smith, U.S.S. Barnegat to command U.S.S. Nancy; Btsn. E. H. Hoffess, U.S.S. Parker to U.S.S. Chester; Mach. W. W. Gorman to Plymouth conn. Nucleus crew E; Btsn. D. B. Shoemaker to naval port officer, St. Nazaire; Gunr. F. H. Gunch to U.S.S. Nahant; Pay Clerk J. E. Colthurst to duty with supply off., Kronland; Pay Clerk G. S. Harding to U.S.S. Santa Anna; Chief Btsn. T. F. McDermott to duty R.S. Philadelphia.

Pharm. O. F. Wellman to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; Gunr. W. L. Shields to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Chief Mach. P. L. Moulmow to duty N.D. Base, New London, Conn.; Mach. F. M. Powell to duty 13th N.D.

Gunr. J. W. McManus, Machs. J. Feijer, D. H. Pendleton and D. B. Shoen and Carp. W. S. Stanley to U.S.S. Chester; Pharm. J. F. Black to Paulliac conn. Nucleus crew No. 5.

Chief Gunr. F. L. Horgland to works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn; Mach. C. H. Feysoy to U.S.S. President Grant; Pharm. N. Littlefield to U.S.S. Texas; Carp. W. P. Sullivan (Avia.) to Great Lakes, Avia. Mechanics School; A. P. Clerks (O. Herick) to duty with supply officer, U.S.S. Arcootook; P. Lutz to duty with supply officer, U.S.S. Freedom; J. S. Fahy to duty with supply officer, U.S.S. Reina Mercedes; J. J. MacDonald to duty on board a Navy troop transport.

MARCH 6—Capt. G. E. Glem det. command U.S.S. Kearsarge, to duty as asst. to supt. Naval Observatory, Washington.

Comdr. R. C. Grady det. command Sub-Div. No. 5, and additional duty in command U.S.S. Seneca, to command Sub-Div. No. 2.

Comdr. J. F. Murphy (M.C.) to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Lieut. Comdrs.: G. A. Berry continues treatment at Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; H. G. Black to duty under comdr. Flotilla A, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; H. M. Boma to command Sub-Div. No. 6; J. M. Deem to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-30 and in command when commissioned; L. P. Warren to command Sub-Div. No. 5 and additional duty in command U.S.S. Seneca; E. L. Vanderkloot to command U.S.S. L-6; H. B. Berry report to comdr. Sub-Div. No. 6 to duty as his aid.

Lieuts.: L. L. Bernier to duty 3d N.D.; D. W. Ashley (P.O.), rev. of orders, det. duty R.S. at New York, rel. from all active duty; J. E. Wilson (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., N.Y.; H. B. Starnard (M.C.) and G. L. Crain (M.C.) to U.S. naval forces operating in European waters for duty; R. G. Reeves (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., New London, Conn.; W. E. Morton (P.C.) to duty as supply officer, Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieuts.: F. L. Young (M.C.) to duty Jupiter; E. C. Bradley (M.C.) to duty on board R.S. at Norfolk; D. A. Loebenstein to duty in command Corona; J. A. Davis to duty Bureau of Steam Engr., Washington, D.C.; C. F. Reynaud (Lydonia) to duty in command of Lydonia.

Surge. M. J. White, A. M. Stimson, G. M. Gutierrez and Sr. Surg. W. J. Pettus, L. L. Williams det. duty with U.S. Navy; to duty U.S.P.H.S.

Lieuts.: A. D. Burhans to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Twigs and on board when commissioned; E. H. Quinlan to duty in command U.S.S. L-5; A. B. Root to treatment Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon; V. H. Godfrey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Haraden and on board as exec. off. when commissioned; J. M. Berlin to duty Experimental Sta., New London; H. A. Stevens to duty U.S.S. Brooklyn via Army transport, April 5, 1919.

Lieuts. (i.g.): C. L. Andrews to U.S.S. S-1; S. W. McDonald to temporary duty, to take Harvest Queen to Base 2; E. A. Fisher to duty as inspr. of engr. material (aero.), U.S.N., Buffalo, N.Y.; W. Guerry (P.C.) to duty naval yard, Charleston, S.C.; G. B. Schumaker to duty R.S. at Philadelphia; J. L. Manion (M.C.) to Nucleus crew No. 4, Brest; L. C. McDonald D.C. rev. of order; uncompleted portion of orders to duty Asiatic station rev. rel. from all active duty; R. L. Lissner (M.C.), rev. of orders; granted sick leave two months.

Ensigns: R. B. Thorp to take Harvest Queen to Base 2; S. J. Murray to duty sub. chaser, Pacific Fleet; D. V. Fruss (P.C.) to U.S.S. Manassas; J. G. Burton, rev. of orders; rel. from all active duty; F. G. Howard, rev. of orders Feb. 11, 1919, addressed to Crater Hall and rel. from all active duty; J. B. Standin, rev. of orders Feb. 28, 1919, rel. from all active duty; J. A. Eaton to duty naval air station, Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.

Ensigns: G. D. Cox to duty R.S. at New York; S. A. Bovine rel. from all active duty; A. H. Flint, Jr., to duty 2d N.D.; J. S. Bucknam, Jr., rev. of orders March 3, rel. from all active duty; R. M. Zeitlin (5th N.D.) to duty Von Steuben; J. A. Morris (P.C.) assigned duty as supply officer Buford.

Ensigns: H. L. Ferry (P.O.) to duty Mauna Hata; E. S. Larsen (P.C.) to duty 4th N.D.; C. Beebe and J. G. Breamfield to duty R.S. at New York; E. E. Smith (C.C.) to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet; F. A. Bessette (P.O.) to U.S.S. Federal; R. D. Nolte to U.S.S. Siboney; C. G. Moore to U.S.S. Siboney; P. J. Carr to U.S.S. Siboney; G. B. Newton, Jr., to U.S.S. Celebes; C. H. Paulsen to duty Navy aircraft storehouse, Gloucester, N.Y.

Ensigns: E. L. Drake (7th N.D.) and P. H. Hodge to U.S.S. Pocahontas; C. S. Stanley to duty office of general inspr. N.O. T.S., Baltimore.

Ensigns: C. K. Yingling, L. Thompson and W. F. Stone to U.S.S. Orizaba; D. M. Richmans to duty Pocahontas; J. C. Melchior (P.C.) to duty as supply officer of West Wood.

Ensigns: E. C. Lampman, A. C. Lee, J. A. Jefford and B. M. Fleming to U.S.S. Pocahontas.

Carp. E. F. Bankes to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; Btsn. O. B. Gilbert to duty R.S. at New York; Pav Clerks C. T. McManus to duty President Grant; J. C. Wilkin, Jr., to duty under Snar, N.Y.; and O. F. Janson rel. from all active duty; Chief Mach. F. G. Eldridge, rev. of orders March 8, to duty President Grant; Btsn. C. Larson to U.S.S. Lawrence.

MARCH 7—Admiral W. S. Sims det. comdr. U.S. naval forces operating in European waters and naval attaché, London; to duty as president of Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Capt. J. D. Wainwright det. command U.S.S. Massachusetts; to command U.S.S. Kearsarge.

Capt. A. Crenshaw det. command U.S.S. Prairie; to command Group No. 3, Flotilla No. 1, Destroyer Force.

Capt. F. A. Zechenschler further assignment by Commodore Comdr. U.S.C.G. E. S. Bogert (M.C.) to duty Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Comdr. O. S. McDowell assume duties as naval inspector of machinery and as inspector of engineering material, Shenectady dist.; D. T. Ghent to command U.S.S. Prairie; W. L. Beck to Office of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdrs. T. C. Sorenson to U.S.S. Lake Gakona; H. H. Frost designated as naval aviator (seaplane); L. S. Stewart to duty as exec. off., U.S.S. Troy; O. H. Maddox to Washington, D.C., report Bureau of Navy for duty; W. A. Corley to duty conn. post work, Bureau Ordnance Dept.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Sahm to duty as exec. off., U.S.S. Kearsarge; R. M. Hinkley to command U.S.S. Roe; E. W. Oeil, conn. with inflation rigging and flying Dirigible O-5, Naval Air Sta., Cape May, N.J.; H. E. Fischer and C. H. Wright conn. post-graduate work Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Lieuts.: F. W. Davis to Base 29; E. Carlson, rev. of orders; cet. duty Glen White; to duty Berwind; A. A. Haig to Base 29; H. B. Belre, Nucleus crew, No. 10, Queenstown; A. D. Irving to duty George Washington; L. J. Wolf (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; O. Partello to duty as navigator U.S.S. Des. Moines; S. C. Stengel to duty as navigator U.S.S. Chattanooga; G. W. Summers to command U.S.S. F-3.

1st Lieut. J. Pine (U.S.O.) to command U.S.S. Corona.

Lieuts.: J. F. Hooker (M.C.) to duty 1st Reg. Marines, Guantanamo, Cuba; G. G. Schweizer (P.O.) to aid for supply and officer in charge of Fuel Oil Tank Farms, Temple Farms, Va.; R. C. Sanders (P.O.) to U.S.S. Montana as supply officer; G. E. Eyerlich (P.O.) to duty as supply officer, Virginia; H. M. Haver to U.S.S. Mercury; L. H. Deme (M.C.) to U.S.S. Santa Barbara.

Lieuts. (i.g.): G. M. Grant to U.S.S. Lake Francis; F. Larsen to Base 29; J. G. Harris assigned Nucleus crew No. 11, Queenstown; R. Arnold to U.S.S. Lake Tulare; B. R. Johnston (M.C.) to Base 7; C. P. Johnson to Base 29; A. Robeson, naval port office Paulliac to Crew No. 3, Paulliac; A. LeBoutillier to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; J. A. Hugo (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts. (i.g.): A. B. Provost to U.S.S. St. Louis; B. J. Shinn to radio duty, 1st Naval Dist.; H. M. Franks to Northern Pacific; J. O. Drury and B. W. Lee, Jr., to duty under comdr. Flotilla A, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; N. S. Norton to duty R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Johnston to duty under comdr. Flotilla A, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; F. H. Rawding to duty under Snar, N.Y.; G. L. Compo to duty under naval inspector of Ordnance.

Lieuts. (i.g.): A. Messing (M.C.) and F. W. Quin (M.C.) to U.S.S. Barbara; H. C. Speed to duty, Lydonia.

Ensigns: J. J. Donlan (P.O.) to duty Supply Off., May; D. D. Witherill, W. W. Toomey and E. T. Gallaher to duty Rindam; N. S. Enslin to duty Rindam; R. T. Sublette, B. O'Neill, C. E. Kiefer, M. J. Clark and J. T. Brown to U.S.S. Orizaba; H. G. Raymond to U.S.S. Pocahontas.

Ensigns: E. H. Redman (P.O.) and D. W. McDougald (P.O.) to duty under Comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; M. S. Woodson (P.C.) to U.S.S. De Kalb; F. L. Buckley (P.O.) to duty naval yard, Washington, D.C.; George D. Cox to U.S.S. Taliapoosa; M. C. Sargent to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; J. P. Stabler to U.S.S. Santa Teresa; M. W. Nigh to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; O. G. Campbell (P.C.) to duty 13th N.D.; C. I. Stanfield to U.S.S. Rindam; L. B. Roberts to duty conn. with fitting out Cheviak (Mine Sweeper 39); P. T. Knight to U.S.S. Rijman.

Ensigns: C. Plumb, G. O. Kresiel and A. H. Gronberg to U.S.S. Santa Teresa; F. I. Edgerly, W. B. Habbeler, P. I. Light and W. C. Manly to duty under Comdr. Flotilla A, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; T. G. Schad (P.O.) to duty under Comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; H. Slattery to Base 29; W. B. Crofford to Base 29; L. B. Reader to Crew No. 2, Paulliac; W. A. Stokes, Jr., rev. of orders, det. duty naval yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty Avel; N. C. Henger rev. orders, det. duty 3d N.D. rel. from all active duty; J. O. Eddy rev. of orders, Feb. 8, to duty in command Sub-Chaser No. 73.

Ensigns: E. L. Shaffer (P.O.) to duty Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; W. F. Jones (P.O.) to duty Felix Taussig; C. H. Miller (P.O.) to duty under Comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; B. F. Hudgins and J. Miley to duty under Comdr. Flotilla A, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; A. A. Gadda to U.S.S. G-4; A. P. Short to U.S.S. K-1; S. E. Skinner to U.S.S. N-3; A. P. Saph conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-4 and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: W. H. Ryand to temp. duty R.S., Boston; E. S. Esty to U.S.S. Leviathan; D. Lewis to U.S.S. Gamble; M. K. Arenberg to U.S.S. Reid; J. C. Kinsey to U.S.S. Barry; E. R. Powell to U.S.S. Isabel; R. C. Deale to U.S.S. Decatur; W. A. Barr assigned Nucleus Crews, No. 11, Queenstown; T. D. Williams to No. 3, Paulliac; J. J. Brennan to Nopatin from Base 29; W. H. Harrison to Ypsilanti from Base 29; C. J. Holcomb to U.S.S. Larga; S. E. Thompson, Eastlight from Base 29; F. S. Rogers assigned command S.C. No. 220; J. C. Work to U.S.S. Landslide.

Ensigns: S. O. Cobb to Olympia; M. B. Saben, Mourmansk, assigned Communication Officer on Staff; W. R. Ehrmanntraut to Avia., Queenstown; A. B. C. Schull, Avia., Paulliac Naval Relief Unit, Lille; E. A. Cair (P.C.) and L. R. Metcalfe det. Avia., Paulliac, to report Lieut. Bergar; J. E. Dyer det. Avia., Paulliac, to report Lieut. Bergar.

Pay Clerk F. P. Chastard, G. O. Davey and J. W. Bergen det. Avia., Paulliac, to report Lieut. Bergar.

Sr. Surg. F. Irwin (U.S.P.H.S.) to duty U.S.P.H.S.; Lieut. C. Castellino (M.C.) conn. f.o. U.S.S. Virginian and on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerk J. T. Welsh to duty under Comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; Mach. R. P. Boisset to duty under Snar, N.Y.; Gunr. R. E. Furley to R.S. at N.Y.; Gunr. L. W. Pasquano to R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; Gunr. G. W. Moore to R.S. at New York; Mach. J. Cahill to R.S. at Boston; Mach. F. H. Howell to U.S.S. Rindam.

Gun. H. E. Rothenberg det. U.S. Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, L.I., as Officer-in-Charge Naval Radio Sta., Siasconnet, Mass.; Gun. W. R. Dillow conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-31 and on board when commissioned; Gun. F. J. Byrne to Rockaway, L.I., for ordnance duty U.S. Naval Air Sta.; Gun. K. V. Lindberg conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tern and on board when commissioned; Btsn. W. Phurch to U.S.S. Pelican; Mach. J. F. Sullivan conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. F. Tall, and as engr. officer when commissioned; Pharm. R. M. Porter to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound; A. P. Clerk H. D. Burroughs to duty with supply officer, U.S.S. Roanoke.

MARCH 8—Capt. G. F. Freeman (M.C.) to Staff Base 7. Comdrs.: Walter Ball (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Dallas Dist., Dallas, Texas; John A. Bell (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Cincinnati Dist., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr.: Newton H. White, appt. as naval aviator; R. D. Weyerbacker (C.C.) appt. as naval aviator; Edward P. Halton (M.C.) (ret.) rev. of temp. appt. as lieut. comdr. on retired list March 3, 1919; W. F. Brown (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Denver Dist., Denver, Colo.; John E. Atkinson (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Kansas City, Mo.; W. D. Rouse (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Houston Dist., Houston, Texas; C. A. Harris (ret.) to charge, Navy Ret. Sta., Los Angeles Dist., Los Angeles, Cal.; E. C. Keenan (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Cleveland Dist., Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr.: S. P. Tracht (ret.) to charge of Navy Ret. Sta., El Paso Dist., El Paso, Texas; S. W. Wallace (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Salt Lake City Dist., Salt Lake City, Utah; E. A. Swanson (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., San Diego Dist., San Diego, Cal.; H. E. Knapp det. U.S.S. Malloy, to temp. duty 2d N.D., New York; O. D. Gilroy to Knottysack Camp, Liverpool; F. G. Bland (ret.) to continue present duties Basel; E. G. Comas to force, Comdr. Sims; M. B. DeMott to Paulliac conn. Nucleus crew; L. S. Panfamer to Brest crew No. 4; L. R. Rutter to Base 7.

Lieuts.: A. W. Webb to Des. Flotilla A for duty U.S.S. Whipple; E. A. Smith to temp. duty U.S.S. Delaware, upon arrival det. to U.S.S. Kearsarge (Cuban waters); P. L. Emrich conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rizal and as eng. off. when commissioned; S. S. Dale (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Oklahoma City Dist., Oklahoma City; H. D. Childs (ret.) to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Chicago Dist., Chicago, Ill.; Comdr. A. S. Bragg to duty under Snar, N.Y.; Comdr. M. Packer to U.S.S. Canandaigua; S. H. Scherwin to duty as aid to exec. off., Housatonic; L. Wainwright to Staff Base No. 7; R. S. Savin to naval port officer, St. Nazaire; T. N. Page to U.S.S. Schley.

Lieuts.: W. L. Beers to duty R.S. at New York; C. C. Groff (M.C.) to Base Hospital 5; W. Johnston to Base 29; J. L. Turner Base 29; C. L. Austin (P.O.) to additional duty Base 18; W. R. Parker (P.O.) to naval port office, Liverpool; T. C. Eddington (P.C.) to Brest conn. Crew No. 4.

Lieuts. T. J. Haffey and A. R. Wurtele to Paulliac crew No. 2.

Lieuts.: C. R. Westbrook to Brest conn. crew No. 4; A. A. Newbarr (M.C.) to Navy Ret. Sta., Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Lynch (M.O.) to Naval Experimental Sta. (comdt., New London); J. E. Jones (P.C.) to naval operations for assignment (U.S.S. Corsair); C. E. Sies (P.C.) report Chief Bureau S. and A. for temp. duty, upon completion to Norfolk, as officer-in-charge Navy Fuel Deposits, Sewall's Point and Newport News, under the aid for supply 5th N.D.

Lieuts.: B. F. Holding (M.C.) and J. C. Keller (M.C.) to Base Hosp. No. 5.

Lieuts.: O. O. Tanner (M.C.) to Base Hosp. No. 5; G. E. Dryden (P.O.) as supply off., U.S.S. Galveston; F. C. Dunham (P.O.) as supply off., U.S.S. Wheeling.

Lieuts. (i.g.) J. G. Atkins and R. D. DeKay, U.S.S. Chester to U.S.S. Aphrodite.

Lieuts.: J. B. Barneson to Base 28; H. H. Fox to Base 18; W. A. Breslin (M.C.) to Base 18.

Lieuts. (i.g.): L. C. Mount to U.S.S. Ansonnet; M. E. Gormly (P.O.) to U.S.S. George G. Henry; H. Armstrong to duty under comdr., Flotilla A, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; F. W. Prescott to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; G. W. Palm (M.O.) to U.S.S. Sierra; A. Barton to duty on board R.S. at N.Y.; G. W. Shaw to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway, L.I., N.Y.; G. M. Jackson to Knottysack Camp, Liverpool; A. L. King to U.S.S. Maury.

Lieuts. (i.g.): E. D. Kern and H. G. Anderson to Paulliac conn. Nucleus crew No. 1.

Lieuts. (i.g.): J. B. Griggs to U.S.S. Delaware; E. R. Sanders to duty under Snar, N.Y.; J. T. Fairgrieve to duty Nar, N.Y.; E. C. Stinehart to duty under Snar, N.Y.

Lieuts. (i.g.): L. L. Matthews (M.O.) to charge Naval Ret. Sta., Bham Dist., Birmingham, Ala.; K. Borders (O.H.C.) to Naval Ret. Sta., Newport, R.I.; J. O. Ballagreen to Base 7; F. W. Murray, Jr., to U.S.S. Taliapoosa; C. W. Robles (M.O.) to duty Naval Hosp., New York; O. Steinhauer (M.C.) to duty R.S. at New York.

Lieuts.: R. B. Brown and N. F. Pearson to Base 29.

Lieuts. (i.g.): A. F. Dahlstrom to Base 18; E. Hall to Base 29; O. A. Hanson to Lake Tulare.

Ensigns: J. Bjorling to Sperry Gyro, Works under instruction in fire control instruments; W. I. Atherton to duty Judge Advocate General's Office, Navy Dept., Wash.; J. P. Van Vorst to temp. duty R.S. Philadelphia; R. A. Jones continues treatment Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. B. Tugle is Paulliac crew No. 2; J. M. Bloom to Paulliac crew No. 3; A. F. Moran to U.S.S. Israel; W. Zeiner (Civil Engr.) to duty under the Public Works Off., Hampton Roads, Va., rel. from all active duty; R. A. Maher (P.O.) to duty R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa.

L. F. Pope to U.S.S. Mercury; C. M. Henderson to duty R.S. at Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: W. S. Glenn (P.C.) rel. from all active duty; J. B. Stanchfield, Jr. (3d N.D.), to U.S.S. Von Steuben, rev.; L. P. Tise (P.C.) rel. from all active duty; A. G. Olson (4th N.D.) to duty 4th N.D.; G. W. Frossel (P.C.) rel. from all active duty; J. A. Jefford (7th N.D.) to U.S.S. Pocahontas; C. E. Howland (R.S., N.Y.) to U.S.S. Wisconsin; P. E. Bowsher (P.O.) to duty Gorontalo; L. Glaser (P.C.) to U.S.S. Marlin Washington; C. H. Spar (P.C.) to U.S.S. Gorontalo; F. A. Hill (P.C.) to U.S.S. Lake Bridge; N. L. Jones (P.C.) to duty R.S. at New York; E. H. Neuport (P.C.) to duty at Naval Supply Sta., Navy Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; M. Goldstein (P.C.) to U.S.S. Kermanshah; C. L. Cotton (P.C.) to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; J. O. Eddy to U.S.S. Mississippi; S. M. Cronquist to U.S.S. Point Bonita; C. D. MacGillivray (P.C.) to duty 3d N.D.; E. J. Hendrickson (P.C.) to U.S.S. Sierra.

Ensigns: W. Wilson, Jr. (P.C.) as supply off., U.S.S. Mercy; R. H. Lenson (P.C.) as supply off., U.S.S. Prometheus; A. W. Pardey to Sinton; E. G. Ambler to Chester; R. C. Hughes to Base 7; L. Sealy to Base 29.

Ensigns: E. G. Horton to U.S.S. Wisconsin; T. W. Tedrick (P.C.) to U.S.S. Great Northern; E. J. Lousgan (P.O.) to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet; J. J. Ferris (P.C.) to U.S.S. Chobauip; R. G. Culbertson (P.O.) to duty aboard R.S. at San Francisco; M. Schwitzer to duty as pay roll officer, office of D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: R. E. Jordan and B. H. Taylor to duty under comdr. Flotilla A, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensigns: A. L. Rogers (P.C.) to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; E. A. Gardner (P.C.) to duty as supply off., Westport; J. Howe (P.C.) and E. C. Higgin (P.C.) to aid for supply, 6th N.D., to duty as asst. to supply off., navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; A. Hemsick to Base 29.

Ensigns: A. A. Booth, W. J. Thomas (P.C.) and W. A. Barber (P.C.) to Base 18.

Ensigns: D. M. Mackay to Isabel; R. D. Bahie to Lake Yahara; F. S. Sobell to Lake Winico; W. N. McFarland to Apacher; H. W. Gratti (P.C.) to Brest conn. crew No. 4; Machs. D. H. Fendleton, J. Feifer and Z. E. Shoen to Knottysack Camp, Liverpool.

Machs.: H. T. Goldman to Paulliac conn. Nucleus crew No. 1; E. W. Smith to U.S.S. Jarvis as eng. off.

Pharm. C. R. Steen to Virgin Islands.

A.P. Clerks E. L. Thayer to duty with supply off., Naval Tra. Camp, San Diego, Cal.; T. A. McDairmant to Brest conn. crew No. 14.

(Continued on page 1000.)

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 7—Col. W. Hopkins retired Feb. 7, 1919.

Major H. G. Bartlett will continue duty with 7th Regt. Capt. J. L. Garner to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. B. B. MacArthur detached Marine Bks., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to U.S.

Capt. C. Ball to M.P.O., 3d Naval District, New York, N.Y. Capt. E. W. Skinner to Marine Bks., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

First Lieut. W. J. Parrish, Jr., honorably discharged.

First Marine Per. Office, 3d Naval District, New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. W. S. McRae to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. H. H. McIntyre, S. H. Wood, J. T. Thorndike, H. B. Albee, J. C. Faw, J. A. Jordan, V. P. Schuler, G. D. McDowell, N. W. Emery, F. W. Heinrichs, J. W. Rafter, H. A. Rogers, R. D. Andrews and W. F. Brown to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. S. Hodge to Marine Bks., Hingham, Mass.

Second Lieut. J. G. White to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. M. E. Kerr to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. R. C. Batlin to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. H. Huntington to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. E. J. Moneypenny to Marine Bks., Portsmouth, N.H.

Q.M. Clerk S. E. Conley detached Peking, China, to U.S.

MARCH 8—Major P. Wilmer to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. G. F. Smithson to Washington, D.C.

Capt. L. P. Gover to 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti.

First Lieut. S. W. Burke to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. P. A. Terrill to 1st Regiment, 6th Provisional Brigade, Cuba.

Second Lieut. E. I. Shaw honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. S. E. St. George to Marine Av. Detachment, Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

MARCH 10—Col. W. N. McKelvey detached 2d Provisional Brigade, to U.S.

Lieut. Col. T. E. Backstrom to 8th Regiment, 3d Provisional Brigade, Galveston, Texas.

Major R. E. Brumbaugh to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Major R. C. Boyle to Washington, D.C.

Capt. E. O. Bogert to Marine Bks., Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. W. Claiborne honorably discharged.

Pay Clerk H. S. Murphy appointed pay clerk (temp.) in Marine Corps, assigned duty Office Asst. Paymr., Atlanta, Ga.

MARCH 11—Col. J. E. Mahoney retired March 8, 1919.

Major W. F. Bevan to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. S. W. Burke orders March 7, 1919, modified; authorized delay one month in reporting Marine Bks., Philadelphia.

Capt. C. D. McGinness to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. W. H. Haggerty and 1st Lieut. J. H. Davis dismissed.

First Lieut. G. C. Moore to 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti.

First Lieut. F. W. Rugg to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. J. D. Waller to 2d Provisional Brigade, D.R.

Second Lieut. A. D. Powers to Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

Second Lieut. F. L. Dale to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. J. E. Barnett to Regt. Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARCH 12—Capt. W. A. Duckham and K. S. Day honorably discharged.

Capt. L. B. Smith detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. W. W. Scott, Jr., to Marine Bks., navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. G. H. Morse, W. B. Matthews, 1st Lieut. J. A. Tabb and E. W. Garvin to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

First Marine Aeronautic Co., under command of 1st Lieut. W. E. Embury, with 1st Lieut. W. B. Shealy, 2d Lieut. A. P. Booty, C. E. Lindstedt, Marine Gunr. E. Reagan and fifty-three enlisted men, detached Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.; to Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

First Lieut. L. L. Moore to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa., upon expiration of duty granted therein.

First Lieut. H. B. MCPick to Marine Bks., Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. C. B. Ames and R. T. Devlin to inactive service.

Second Lieut. H. H. F. De Frise assigned duty 1st Marine Av. Force, Miami, Fla.

Second Lieut. S. Snodgrass to Marine Bks., Washington, D.C.

Marine Gunr. W. F. Nice, to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Marine Gunr. E. Rowland and M. Maloney detached European waters; to U.S.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 12, 1919.

The Superintendent is being warmly congratulated on his promotion to brigadier general, all the post rejoicing in this well deserved honor. The class of student officers and the officers and ladies of the post were guests of the Superintendent on Thursday afternoon at Memorial Hall at a reception, followed by dancing; General Tillman himself was confined to the house with a cold and could not be present; Miss Tillman received with Colonel Gano and Col. and Mrs. Bugge. An orchestra played for dancing throughout the afternoon and Miss Tillman and Mrs. Bugge were assisted by Mesdames Carter, Walhall, Hanna, Santischi, Fieberger, Willcox, Stuart, Holt and others.

Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Wilcox represented the West Point branch of the American Red Cross at the conference of the delegates of the Atlantic Division held in New York on Saturday. Miss Newlands spent the week-end in New York, the guest of Mrs. Wright F. Edgerton. Col. and Mrs. Evans Jones and little Misses Betty and Eleanor Jones were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger at luncheon on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Morrison spent Sunday in Stamford, Conn., the guests of Mrs. Morrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes were guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter on Sunday. Mrs. Jahn, of New York, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bugge.

Miss Helen Youngberg, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gilbert A. Youngberg, was week-end guest of Miss Mary Stuart. A number of guests came up for the week-end; there was a student officers' hop on Saturday evening, and the interclass swimming competition was held that afternoon. Mrs. Carter received with Lieut. Howard Johnston at the hop. Mrs. Bennett was at the hotel with several young ladies; Miss Sue Shattuck was also at the hotel.

A good-sized audience attended an orchestral concert at Memorial Hall on Sunday afternoon; a quartet—Caldwell Brewster, Caldwell Richan and McCormick—gave much pleasure by their excellent singing.

The winners at the swimming meet were as follows: One-length dash—won by McFarland, '21; time, 14 1/5 seconds. Diving competition—won by McFarland, '21. One-length under water dash—won by Holder, '22; time, 18 seconds. Two-length dash—won by Makinney, '21; time, 21 2/5 seconds. One-length (breast stroke)—won by R. B. Donnelly, '22; time, 17 1/5 seconds. Plunge for distance—won by Hildebrand, '21; distance, 53 feet 9 3/4 inches. Relay race (four entries, each class)—won by class of '21 (McFarland, Johnson, Fennell, Makinney); time, 2:12 3/4.

The West Point junior basketball team (Carter, Browning, Jr., Coady and Walsh) played a Highland Falls team on Saturday morning in the gymnasium; West Point won, 15 to 12.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 27, 1919.

Mrs. Milton Ochs and daughter, Miss Margaret, are on a visit to Mrs. Ochs's son, Captain Van Dyke Ochs, stationed at Presidio, Texas. Mrs. Ochs will return home, and Miss Ochs will visit in Fort Smith, Ark., before returning home. Mrs. Burton C. Andrus entertained with a tea on Tuesday in honor of Lieutenant Andrus's mother, Mrs. Burton C. Andrus, sr., who is visiting her son and daughter at the post, from West La Fayette, Ind. Among the guests present were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Ripley, Major Southernland, Capt. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mesdames Baldwin, Rockenbach, Penrose, Ames, Appel, Clark, Randolph, Webb and Roth. Mrs. Ripley and Mrs. Randolph poured tea and coffee. Several enjoyable affairs have been given the past week for the convalescent soldiers at the post.

Mrs. Spencer S. Lewis, wife of Lieutenant Commander Lewis, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mary, are in Chattanooga for a few weeks, the guest of Mrs. Lewis's sister, Mrs. G. Manning Ellis. Lieutenant Commander Lewis is on duty in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Chester Loop expects to go early in March to Fort Monroe to visit Lieutenant Loop, who is stationed at that place. Lieutenant Colonel Henry has reported for duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and has been assigned to duty as executive officer, this post.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 12, 1919.

At the beginning of the academic year, Oct. 1, 1918, the Naval Academy contained 2,120 midshipmen. First Class, 435; no Second Class; Third Class, 672; Fourth Class, 963. This number has since been reduced a half hundred by resignations.

Capt. Joseph M. Reeves, U.S.N., who has been making his home in Annapolis, has been designated as naval attaché to the United States Legation in Italy.

Lieut. Richard O. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams are entertaining Miss Williams, Lieutenant Williams's sister, who has recently returned from overseas, where she spent fifteen months in war work.

Mrs. B. R. Ware, of Newton, Mass., who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. Bruce R. Ware, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ware, at the Naval Academy, has returned home after a delightful visit. Mrs. John Church, Naval Academy, gave a luncheon on Friday. Mrs. George Marvell, wife of Captain Marvell, entertained on Tuesday at a farewell luncheon in Carvel Hall, as Mrs. Marvell is about to leave Annapolis. Mrs. Lesley B. Anderson, wife of Commander Anderson, has as her guest Miss Katherine Poole, of Washington, niece of ex-Governor Warfield, of Maryland.

Surg. D. C. Walton spent the week-end here with his mother and his sisters, Misses Nancy and Margaret Walton. Capt. William H. Standley, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen, who has been sick, is on duty again. Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell, mother of Lieutenant Dashiell, U.S.N., has purchased from its owner, Prof. Arturo Fernandes, the residence which she has for some years been occupying.

A son was born here on Saturday to Lieut. Comdr. Robert T. Whitten, U.S.N., and Mrs. Whitten at the home of the infant's grandparents, Judge Robert Moss and Mrs. Moss. Mrs. C. O. Thomas, widow of Lieutenant Thomas, U.S.N., spent the past week here with her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. Thales Boyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Boyd.

Prof. Theodore Woolsey Johnson, U.S.N., is a patient at the Naval Hospital, where he is recovering from a minor operation to his knee, due to an injury in childhood. Ensign H. B. Glover is visiting his cousins, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Rieger, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Rieger, Marine Quarters.

The family of Lieut. E. C. Rowe, U.S.N., Med. Corps, lately of Elmhurst, Ill., has again taken up its residence in Annapolis. Mrs. Albert Noble, wife of Lieutenant Noble, U.S.N., has arrived here from Boston to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Martin.

Paymr. William E. Ryan is at the Naval Academy to-day in conference with Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., Naval Academy storekeeper, in reference to the new practice of the Department by which officers are to be furnished uniforms at cost. The system will be put into effect at the Academy at once.

It is planned to increase the Naval Academy band to seventy-five members by an addition of thirty-three musicians.

Nine events with foils, comprising the entire program of three out of four saber bouts, were captured by the Naval Academy fencers on Saturday here from the Pennsylvania University fencers. The visitors were saved from a shut-out when Hess defeated Cunningham, but later lost to Webb, who showed amazing skill with the heavy weapon.

Princeton has agreed to send its "varsity" and freshmen crews to Annapolis to row the midshipmen on April 19. The arrangement was made by Lieut. Comdr. Joe R. Morrison, Naval Academy rowing representative, who visited Princeton on Saturday. A fine rowing schedule is assured for the naval carmen. Pennsylvania will bring "varsity," second and freshmen crews to Annapolis on April 12, and Syracuse will bring "varsity" and freshmen eights here on May 3. There is still a prospect of a race with Yale, and the Naval Academy will have four entries at the regatta of the American Rowing Association, which will be rowed at Philadelphia during the last week of May.

Closing a season in which they have met with notable suc-

cess, the Naval Academy wrestlers defeated Pennsylvania State, last year's intercollegiate champions, here, Saturday, 30 to 0. The midshipmen took two clean falls and the other five bouts on decisions. State wrestled with its usual spirit, but with hardly the skill of former teams.

The Naval Academy has accepted the invitation of the rowing authorities at the University of Pennsylvania to enter a 150-pound eight in the regatta of the American Rowing Association at Philadelphia this year, the entrants to consist of crews whose oarsmen are not above that weight. This race will take the place of the race for four-oared crews, and the Naval Academy will, in addition, have entries in the "varsity," junior and freshmen races.

Following a resort to the latest rules of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, the Naval Academy athletic authorities have conceded that Lee, the stocky Chinaman who wrestled for Columbia against Midshipman Gallery on Feb. 22 in the 115-pound class, won the bout, which had been declared a draw, and has written the Columbia wrestling management to that effect. This makes the score of the match 27 to 4, in favor of the Navy, instead of 27 to 5. No decision could be given as a result of the regular nine minutes of wrestling, as there was no fall, and neither was on top a sufficient time to meet the requirements of the rules for a decision. In the extra six minutes Lee was on top two seconds longer than Gallery. As understood here, the rules provided that there must be an excess of three seconds, but it has been settled that a decision may be based on any margin.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg, N.Y., March 10, 1919.

The social work at the post, particularly at the Red Cross house and "Y," is progressing rapidly. Major Carlock, Bandmaster Martini and Secretary Clark of the "Y" are leaving no stone unturned for the entertainment of the men. On March 7 the Jewish Welfare Board, under direction of Rabbi J. W. Lang, gave a sleighing party to twenty-five of the convalescents. Saturday night movies; Sunday afternoon an informal reception with music and refreshments; Monday movies at the Y.M.C.A. The nurses always have a "sing" on Monday nights. Tuesday athletic meet at the "Y." Wednesday is "stunt night" at the Red Cross House. Friday the Medical Corps held its reception at the Administration building. On "Mardi Gras" a big dance was given in the mess hall for everybody on the post. The post nurses played a fine game of basketball at the "Y" Thursday evening, when they defeated the civilian nurses by two points.

Major J. A. O'Brien, recently returned from France, is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Heffernan, in town. Mrs. Rutherford, wife of Lieut. Col. Allen Rutherford, recruiting officer in Cleveland, is spending a few weeks in Plattsburg with her grandmother, Mrs. Burch, and her mother, Mrs. Wolf. Rutherford is packing up and will join her husband soon in Cleveland.

Miss Louise Guirand, who has spent several weeks here, left on Tuesday for her home in Pittsburgh. Mrs. F. O. Endicott entertained Mrs. Paul A. Wolf and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Pierce at dinner and bridge at the Macdonough Inn Saturday. Mrs. William Foote, who has been away visiting friends in Rochester and New York, returned Friday.

Mrs. Kelson, wife of Captain Kelson, on duty at the post, who has been in Petersburg, Va., has returned to the post. Mrs. Milliken gave a tea on Friday for Mesdames Wolf, Gillette, Newkord, Kelson and Payne, all from the post, and a number of ladies from town.

Mrs. H. C. Bull's luncheon last week, given for Miss Louise Guirand, was also enjoyed by Mesdames Shedd (Mrs. Bull's mother), Milliken, Cole, John Myers, Hughey and Miss Dorothy Foote. Miss Foote's camping party on Cumberland Head last week for Miss Guirand was a jolly one.

Colonel Comstock is a patient at a post hospital. Mrs. J. B. Goe's friends will be glad to learn that through Congressman B. H. Snell's efforts a pension has been granted to her.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 4, 1919.

The dance at Red Circle Club last week for the members of the student officers of the Officers' Material School of the U.S. Naval Base was one of the most attractive yet given by the War Camp Community Service. Several Norfolk women chaperoned, assisted by Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., who is in command of the school. Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman had a dinner Sunday for their guest, Mrs. Albert W. Grant, of Philadelphia. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler and Mr. Charles S. Grant. The cotillion of the Norfolk German Club, which was given at Ghent Club, Friday evening, was one of the largest and most brilliant of the season. Among the chaperones were Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick and Mrs. Charles Webster.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. Long, U.S.M.C., of Washington, were guests of honor at a reception held at the home of Col. and Mrs. R. B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., Marine Barracks, by the students of the School for Service Afloat, Friday. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Sullivan, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Long, and Mesdames J. A. Rossel, Harry Schmidt and W. D. Jovett. Mrs. Mont G. Melhorn had a card party Saturday for her sister, Mrs. H. W. Lindsay, of Canton, Ohio.

The War Camp Community Service of Portsmouth had a dance Friday evening at the Officers' Club for the commissioned officers of the U.S. Naval Base and surrounding stations. Mrs. Augustus Norton had a sewing party Saturday for Miss Mary Crutchfield, of Hamilton, Mont., guest of Mrs. Inman Payne.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., made an address Friday at the graduating exercises at the Marine Barracks for the School for Service Afloat, where twenty students, who have completed their course under Major J. A. Rossel, U.S.M.C., received their commissions as second lieutenants. The graduates are Lieutenants Wensinger, Squire, Frost, Potter, Hammond, Snodgrass, Graves, Dougherty, Stafford, Van Riper, Strong, Pope, Patton, MacLeish, Stevenson, Dole, Nesbit and Ackerman, U.S.M.C. Another session of eight weeks begins March 8. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. G. Long are guests of Major and Mrs. J. A. Rossel, Marine Barracks.

Col. George T. Torpe, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to command the Marine Barracks here. Col. R. B. Sullivan has been temporarily in command since assignment of Col. Ellis Thell to duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Cook and little Miss Cook, of Philadelphia, are guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. F. O. Cook, Pelham place. Mrs. Albert W. Grant, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman.

Col. and Mrs. R. B. Sullivan received at their home, Marine Barracks, Thursday. They were assisted by Mesdames Fechteler, Spradling, Rosset and Smith. Mesdames Margaret Spradling, Madeline Schmitt, Elizabeth Fechteler, Janet Crose and her guest, Margaret Chenoweth, of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Potter, of Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. James Raby, U.S.N., are guests of Mrs. Goldsborough Serrill, Westover avenue.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1919.

Comdr. Nelson Goss, U.S.N., has been with his family, 2335 South 21st street, for a week, returning to his ship in Boston Sunday. Lieut. Comdr. James Helm, P.O., arrived home Saturday for the week-end. He returned from overseas on the New Mexico. Capt. George Landenberger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Landenberger are at the Rittenhouse. Lieut. Langdon Pickering, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pickering gave the second of their Monday night card parties.

Mrs. James Randall gave a luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Tuesday, later taking her guests, Mesdames Goss, McClung, Luchsinger and Landenberger to the theater.

Comdr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Friedman entertained at bridge and supper Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. Nelson Goss, Mrs. Josephine McClung, Mrs. James Randall, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Preston Haines. Mrs. Reynolds, 2104 Pine street,

gave a bridge Saturday in honor of Mrs. James Randall, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Nelson Goss.

Capt. W. J. Baxter, C.O., Mrs. Baxter and Miss Margaret Baxter are at the Cambridge, 1030 Spruce street, for the rest of the winter. Lieut. Myron Hutchinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hutchinson (Heather Baxter) have an apartment at 24 Newbury street, Boston. Lieutenant Hutchinson having just returned from duty overseas.

Lieut. Comdr. William Jupp entertained at tea aboard the U.S.S. Minnesota, Friday, in honor of Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Miss Margaret Baxter, Mrs. James Coryell, Miss Tinker and Mrs. Parks.

Major Robert Denig, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Denig and two sons have gone to the navy yard to live. Mrs. Hamilton South, wife of Lieutenant Colonel South, U.S.M.C., has been quite ill with influenza at her home in the navy yard. Mrs. Charles Hughes, wife of Admiral Hughes, has returned to her home in the navy yard after quite a stay in Washington. Mrs. Hughes's many friends will be glad to know she is much better.

Mrs. J. J. Luchsinger, wife of Lieutenant Commander Luchsinger, P.C., entertained Mrs. Nelson Goss, Mrs. Josephine McClung and Mrs. James Randall at luncheon at the Tracy, 36th and Chestnut streets, Wednesday, later taking them to the matinee.

Mrs. Charles Davis, 2519 South 21st street, who has returned from Atlantic City, where she was the guest of Mrs. Ben McGee, wife of Lieutenant Commander McGee, P.O., who returned with her, gave a luncheon, followed by cards, Wednesday. Among the guests were Mesdames Thomas T. Nelson, Jr., Thomas C. Treadwell, Charles Blackburn, and Miss P. Bradford. Mrs. Frank Sopen, of Jersey City, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Thomas T. Nelson, Jr., wife of Commander Nelson.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett and Mrs. Barnett, of Washington, were guests of honor at a supper given at the Ritz-Carlton Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Moore, of Pittsburgh. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cyrus Radford, Col. and Mrs. Burton, Major and Mrs. C. A. E. King, Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Miss Anne Gordon and Miss Leila Gordon, daughters of Mrs. Barnett; Major and Mrs. Robert Denig, Major and Mrs. Arthur Owens, Mrs. Eugene Martin, Mrs. Edward O'Reilly, Col. Hamilton D. South and Hiram Bearss.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 3, 1919.

Col. Edward Calvert, P.A., arrived Thursday from Camp Knox, Ky., on a month's leave with Mrs. Calvert and daughter, Martha, at the Hotel Columbia, in Leavenworth. Mrs. Sam Fuller entertained Saturday evening at the Green tea room, Leavenworth, followed by a line party at the Orpheum for Mesdames Florence Burr, Dorothy Gowen, Dorothy Gordon, Messrs. Robert Blackburn and Mark and Russell Goodjohn. Major and Mrs. Walter Smith were dinner-hosts Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Jackson and Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Combs.

Major and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt and children, Elaine and Billy, arrived Sunday from Mt. Kelly, N.Y., to be guests of Mrs. Blauvelt's father, Mr. Charles Taschetta, and family, in Leavenworth. Major Blauvelt has been on duty as instructor at Camp Merritt, N.J., during which time Mrs. Blauvelt and children have been residing at Mt. Kelly. Mrs. Max Tyler and little daughter, who have spent the winter with Mrs. Tyler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tarr, in Leavenworth, left last week for Washington, D.C., to visit Colonel Tyler, C.E. Major William Jones, who spent last week as the guest of Major Frederick Schroeder and Miss Evangeline Schroeder in Leavenworth, en route from Camp Kearny to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, left for his new station on Saturday.

In observance of the birthday anniversary of her husband, Mrs. Harry Ripley entertained at a bridge-supper Friday for Col. and Mrs. Samuel Smoke, Mrs. Jesse Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bolman, Mr. O. W. B. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bond, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. D. D. Gregory and Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wilson. Col. Samuel Smoke, who will be relieved from duty at the Disciplinary Barracks this week, will leave shortly for Florida, where he will remain several months in the interest of his orange ranch. During his absence Mrs. Smoke and their daughter, Mrs. Nelson Boice, will remain at Fort Leavenworth.

Major and Mrs. Howard Langworthy entertained with a reception Thursday for the officers of the Medical Corps stationed at Fort Leavenworth and their wives. Capt. Laurence Hubb, who arrived last week from Deming, N.M., to visit his father, Mr. Peter Hubb, left Saturday for San Francisco, to sail March 5 for duty in the Philippines.

Mr. Lee Clinton, of Tulsa, Okla., and Mrs. Clinton were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk. Mrs. Clinton is a sister of Mrs. Shunk. Lieut. Laurens Reyburn, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Reyburn, in Leavenworth, went to Manhattan, Kas., Saturday for a short stay before returning to his station at Paris Island, S.C. Lieut. W. L. Espek, A.G.D., who has been visiting his family, left Friday for St. Louis and will return shortly to duty in Washington.

Lieut. Bittman Barth arrived Saturday to join the 49th Infantry. He has been assigned to duty with this regiment, with station here. Lieutenant Barth is the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Barth and before coming here he was on the staff of his father at Rockford, Ill. Lieut. Willard Holbrook, ordered from Camp Grant, Ala., to join his regiment at Fort Huachuca, spent the week-end as guest of Mr. C. W. Chase and Mrs. Max Chase in Leavenworth.

Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, who has spent the past year at Fort Leavenworth, has received word that her husband, Colonel Farr, will arrive at Newport News, Va., about March 13 and she will leave next week to join him at Fort Worth, Texas, where he will be stationed temporarily. Miss Aileen Griffith, who has spent six months as the guest of Mr. O. W. B. Farr, will leave about the middle of the month for Boston to join her parents, Col. and Mrs. Griffith.

The Thursday afternoon Bridge Club was entertained last week by Miss Helen Burnham. Mrs. Eben Swift held a reception Tuesday in honor of Bishop James Wise, of the Episcopal Diocese of Kansas.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 9, 1919.

Mrs. E. D. Peck has returned from a month's visit in Topeka with her sister, Mrs. Merrill Lindsay. Major Straub, 49th Inf., and Mrs. Straub have arrived and taken quarters on Grant avenue. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham entertained with a dinner Friday in celebration of their eighth wedding anniversary. The guests included Major and Mrs. Walter Smith, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Wendover, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. J. F. Barnes, Captains Angle, Templeton and Mariner.

Col. Guy Palmer, 49th Inf., left last week for the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minn., for several weeks' treatment. Colonel Dowd, Mrs. Dowd and children, who are spending several months with Mrs. Dowd's grandfather, Dr. Samuel Phillips, in Leavenworth, will leave about March 20 for Portland, Ore., where Colonel Dowd will command coast artillery. Capt. Desmond O'Keefe arrived Saturday from Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., to spend a thirty-day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keefe, in Leavenworth.

The officers and ladies of the 49th Infantry on Friday evening gave a dance in honor of the officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth, their families and friends and guests from Leavenworth and neighboring cities. The guests were welcomed by Col. and Mrs. Straub, Major McClary and Major and Mrs. Clarke. Introductions were made by Captain Scobie, adjutant. The committee on arrangements included Capt. Jay H. Holmes and Frank H. Templeton, Lieutenants E. G. Davidson and Hans W. Morgan, Mesdames W. E. Bell, Jay Holmes and W. M. Sutherland.

Col. J. B. Allison, who has arrived for duty at the Disciplinary Barracks, will be joined by Mrs. Allison in a short while. He is now the guest of Mrs. A. S. Cowan and mother, Mrs. Houston.

Mrs. Eben Swift entertained the members of the Episcopal Church at Fort Leavenworth at a tea on Tuesday to meet Bishop James Wise, of the Diocese of Kansas. Harry Cavanaugh, son of Col. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, after attendance at Westworth Military Academy, is here coaching for entrance to West Point.

The annual meeting of Branch No. 4, Army Relief Society,

was held Monday with forty members present. The following were elected: President, Mrs. William A. Shunk; first vice-president, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice; second vice-president, Mrs. R. O. Williams; recording secretary, Mrs. D. D. Gregory; treasurer and acting corresponding secretary, Mrs. Loren Graves. Branch No. 4 turned in the national treasury of the society the sum of \$1,100.

Mrs. Fletcher Sharpe, of St. Louis, who in the absence of her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Sharpe, in France, has been in charge of the canteen work of the Southwest Division of the Red Cross, was a guest last week of Mrs. A. S. Cowan and her mother, Mrs. Houston.

Capt. and Mrs. George Peabody and little daughter, Marjory, who have been at San Benito, Texas, where Captain Peabody was stationed, left yesterday for Camp Benning, Ga., where Captain Peabody has been ordered for duty. Col. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins and children, who have been residing in Washington, D.C., will come the last of the week to be guests of Mr. James A. McGonigle and Miss Stella McGonigle, en route to Keogh, Mont., where Colonel Gibbins will be stationed. Col. and Mrs. Austin Parker and small daughter, Julie Cabanne Parker, will arrive shortly from Washington to spend a week as guests of Col. and Mrs. Loren Graves, en route to the Philippines, where Colonel Parker will be stationed for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster and granddaughter, Isabel Phillips, who have been residing in Colonel Phillips' quarters at Fort Leavenworth during the absence of Mrs. Phillips in Washington, are now at home in Leavenworth.

Capt. Harry R. Mitchell, who has been adjutant at the Disciplinary Barracks, left last week for the East. His family will remain here until he is settled. Mrs. Ernest D. Peek entertained at a beautiful luncheon at the Green tea room in Leavenworth on Monday, honoring Mrs. Ernest Gentry, of Fort Snelling, Minn. The guests included Mesdames Gentry, Fuller, Cowan, Ryan, Houston, Miss Lottie Fuller and Miss Florence Burr.

A new proposition of importance to Fort Leavenworth under consideration at the War Department involves the location here of a unit of the Motor Transport Corps. There will be about five such stations in the entire country—one near New York city; one at Atlanta, Ga.; one at Fort San Houston, Texas; one at Fort Leavenworth; one on the Pacific coast. These stations will have entire charge of the repair, storage and maintenance of the motor trucks and motor transport of the Army. The plans call for the construction of large shops and storehouses, and also the construction of several hundred small houses where the civilian employees and foremen of the big plant would be housed. Much of the labor in the shops would be furnished by the Disciplinary Barracks, and the men from the barracks who work in the plant would undoubtedly compose a part of the vocational training force of Colonel Rice's institution. General Drake, Chief of the Motor Transport Corps, states that a considerable force of his corps would be stationed at Leavenworth, and this would be made one of the main training stations for the Motor Corps.

Some of the prisoners at the Disciplinary Barracks did not want to start to work Wednesday morning. Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant, told them that by trying to make further trouble they would undo everything that had been accomplished so far in having their sentences adjusted. The prisoners were at work as usual by nine o'clock, and everything now is running smoothly. The board appointed to examine into the prisoners' cases is sending in recommendations at the rate of over one hundred a day, and it is expected that releasing of prisoners will commence within a few days. A board in Washington, appointed by Secretary Baker, is reviewing the recommendations sent in from here, and it is said that in more than half the cases passed on full clemency has been allowed and that a reduction in sentences has been made in many others.

The Disciplinary Barracks Battalion, numbering about 500 men, has been removed from within the walls of the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth and quartered in the cantonments formerly occupied by the Signal Corps, half a mile south of the post proper. The change relieves the crowded condition of the barracks. A high barbed wire fence has been constructed about the cantonments, and a sufficient number of guards to handle the men have been assigned to duty. The work and drill will be carried on in the same manner as at the barracks. The Disciplinary Barracks is made up of men who wish to be restored to duty and whose conduct while serving short sentences for military offenses will warrant such actions.

There was a big sale of Government mules and horses at public sale on Saturday. Eighty mules and twelve horses were sold, and most of them brought good prices. Mules brought as high as \$190 a span. Most of the animals had been used at the Disciplinary Barracks.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 5, 1919.

Capt. Edward L. Beach and H. M. Gleason were speakers at the banquet in Vallejo last night at which the drive to raise \$31,000 toward a civilian Y.M.C.A. building there was launched. Twenty-nine thousand dollars has already been appropriated out of the War Work Council funds, as well as \$5,000 for maintenance for the first ten months.

Comdr. Harold Jones has reported as commanding officer of the Claxton. His family is residing in Berkeley. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne have left the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, and have taken an apartment in that city. Lieut. Charles Moon entertained at a small theater party, followed by a supper-dance at the Fairmont, San Francisco, last week. The Misses Betty George, Helen Garrett and Anna Peters, Victor La Cunha and Lieut. Henri Schmitt. Miss Irene Grünbaum, whose engagement to Lieut. John Burnham was recently announced, was complimented guest at a luncheon given by the Misses Marion and Marjorie Dunne.

Major Edward Montgomery arrived last week from Fort Sill to act as best man at the wedding of his brother, Comdr. Alfred Montgomery, and Miss Alice Claire Smith, which took place in Piedmont yesterday. Capt. and Mrs. Frank P. Helm have bought a home in San Francisco. Lieut. Albert Sande, of the yard, received orders Wednesday to leave for Hoboken for transport duty. Mrs. Sande's mother, who was coming here for an extended visit, arrived the day of her daughter's departure and is now packing up preparatory to accompanying her back to Seattle, where she will stay indefinitely. Col. and Mrs. William K. Jones leave Camp Fremont shortly for a new station. Mrs. Jones was a tea hostess at her San Jose home last week for Mrs. F. H. Marshall, wife of the director of the Red Cross Base Hospital.

Col. A. S. McLemore, chief of the Marine Corps recruiting service, is here on a tour of inspection. Lieut. W. A. Grayson, senior officer of a large detachment of lieutenants, sailed with them on the Logan last week for duty with the American forces in Siberia.

Misses Florence and Ethel Schneider, nieces of Captain Beach, were complimented guests at a luncheon given at the Women's Athletic Club in San Francisco last week by Mrs. J. M. Elliott. Others present, Misses Betty George, Anne Peters, Constance Hart and Emily Pope. Capt. and Mrs. Ernest M. Smith entertained at a supper-dance in San Francisco last week for Miss Zeta Mendell and her fiancé, Frank Deasy. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James Parker have left for Boston for station.

Major Gen. John F. Morrison has returned from Seattle and joined Mrs. Morrison in San Francisco. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Green, recently returned from the Philippines, have been visiting friends in San Rafael for a fortnight and have now taken apartments at the Clift Hotel, San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Roger Bocouras have returned from New York, whither the latter went to meet her husband upon his arrival from France. After three years at Honolulu Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Crosby have returned to San Francisco. Comdr. and Mrs. David LeBreton were complimented guests at a dinner given in San Francisco by Mr. and Mrs. Edward de Laveaga.

The largest hop given here since before the war was that of last Wednesday by the officers and ladies of the station as a welcome to Capt. and Mrs. Beach. Many of the homes on the island had house guests for the affair, while the tug Unadilla went down to San Francisco to bring up some sixty guests from there. Receiving with Mrs. Beach were her sister-in-law, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, Mrs. T. D. Parker, Misses Florence and Ethel Schneider and Miss Enid Cohen. Both the Marine and the training camp orchestras furnished music. Preceding the dance there were a number of dinners, when Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell entertained a party of friends, and Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Miller had as

their guests Miss Mary Gorgas, Ensigns Harding and Johnson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander, recent arrivals, have taken the house formerly occupied by Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Selby, whose wedding took place in San Francisco a year ago, have arrived from Texas on a visit to Mrs. Prentiss Selby in Berkeley. Capt. Charles Duval, who has been in France since the outbreak of the war nearly five years ago, has arrived at his home in Burlingame. Miss Jean Ward has set March 12 as the date of her wedding to Lieut. George Wolff. It will take place at the Ward home in San Francisco.

The first yeoman (F) to be married at Mare Island was Miss Mildred Donnelly, daughter of Dr. Donnelly, of Napa, who became the bride of Sergt. Paul Robert Williamson, of the Marine Corps, in St. Peter's Chapel on Feb. 24. Chaplain Bouffard performing the ceremony. Miss Cassie Hiller, also a yeoman (F), and Lieut. Edward Breed were the attendants.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 1, 1919.

Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cherdron, was guest of honor at a luncheon given last week by Mrs. Lewis C. Robinson and her sister, Miss Mayme Noble. The guests, mostly old friends of Mrs. Cavanaugh, numbered twelve. Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Tierman, uncle and aunt of Mrs. Tyler, entertained at a dinner-dance in compliment to Major and Mrs. Tyler last Saturday prior to their departure for the Philippines. Among intimate friends of the young people who assisted in receiving was Miss Genevieve Hoffman. One hundred friends enjoyed the affair.

Among the speakers at the recent Mountain Congress of the League of Nations held in Salt Lake was Capt. Thomas Chamberlain, of San Francisco, who spoke forcefully for a League to Enforce Peace, and shared honors with former President William H. Taft. Capt. Louis D. De Birny has arrived from Camp Merritt, N.J., relieving Capt. F. L. Fink, who has been the post quartermaster for eighteen months, and who goes to San Francisco for discharge. Captain De Birny was stationed at Fort Douglas in 1887.

Col. A. S. McLemore, chief of the Bureau of Recruiting for the U.S. Marines, was in recent Salt Lake visitor, spending a few days inspecting the local recruiting station. He was a guest of Major A. McCullum Robbins at the University Club.

Salt Lake's industrial guard, recently organized, is to be under command of Lieut. Ernest W. Crocker, formerly of the 145th Field Artillery. Fully 300 young men who were formerly in the Service have joined this volunteer organization to take care of all property in the county in case of need.

Work on the post hospital, which was suspended last week on orders from Washington, was ordered resumed on Friday and the Lynch-Cannon Engineering Company, contractors, put some 500 men, most of them returned soldiers, back on the job. Lieut. Charles E. Jones has orders transferring him from Fort Douglas to Fort Bayard, N.M., for constructing duty. "The bowling alleys at the post, which have fallen into disuse for the past few years, are being remodeled under direction of Major A. J. McDonald.

Mrs. J. Lloyd Cook and her mother, Mrs. J. J. Stewart, have been called to San Francisco by the illness of Mrs. Frederick G. Palmer, who is there with Major Palmer.

Miss Betty Jones, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Jones, entertained at a dinner on Feb. 27 in compliment to two of her friends, Miss Harriet Smith and Miss Laura Smith. Covers were laid for eight. Lieut. William H. Gibson, Royal Flying Corps, is in Salt Lake for a brief visit with his father, A. B. Gibson, on his way to the coast. Lieutenant Gibson has seen service in France since very early in the war, having received his training in Canada before the United States entered the war.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Tyler and their little son left Fort Douglas on March 2 for San Francisco, where Major Tyler has been ordered for transport to the Philippines. They were guests at numerous social affairs before their departure, Mrs. Tyler having been a very popular belle of Salt Lake before her marriage.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy McIntyre have arrived from the East and are guests of Mr. Samuel McIntyre for a short time. Mrs. Allen, wife of Col. Robert H. Allen, who was Miss Stella McIntyre, is also with her father during the absence of Colonel Allen in Europe. Lieut. William Yeates, F.A., is in Salt Lake for a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Yeates. He is awaiting transfer to the Cavalry branch. Col. J. A. Clayton, of the Surgeon General's Office in Washington, visited the post on Feb. 27 on a tour of inspection. He is inspecting all hospitals in the Western Department.

The members of the Delta Epsilon Sorority of the University of Utah gave a matinee dance on Feb. 28 for the wounded

and sick soldiers who are able to enjoy dancing. The affair was given in L. Barracks. The Salt Lake Tribune in a recent issue has a very striking picture of the two Chaplains Axtell—John T., the father, and John V., the son—who enjoy the distinction of being in the Service together at Hoboken, N.J.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., March 5, 1919.

A bridge party was given Tuesday at the Coronado home of Madame Scovel, in honor of Mrs. MacArthur, wife of Capt. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., commander of the Balboa Park naval training station. Sixteen guests were present. Mrs. Robert G. Neustadt was hostess at a buffet supper party in Coronado Sunday, her guests including Col. and Mrs. Max Fleischman, Major and Mrs. Philip F. Chancellor, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spencer, Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Ervin, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Col. William Thaw, Major Kenneth Marr, Capt. Chouteau Johnson and Lieut. Harry Gordon.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. Col. Byron Q. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dwight J. Peterson, of Toledo, Ohio, were guests of honor at a tea and bridge party given Saturday at the Coronado Country Club by Mrs. Frederick C. Winchester. To meet Mrs. Frederick W. Arnold, of Hartford, Conn., and her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Logan, U.S.N., a bridge and tea was given at the Coronado Country Club Monday. Mrs. Beisel, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Beisel, U.S.N., acting as hostess.

Mrs. Logan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. James A. Logan, U.S.N., entertained with a tea recently on board the U.S.S. Beaver, her guests including Comdr. and Mrs. F. X. Gygas, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Scranton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. R. Hein, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Miller, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Beisel, Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Johnston, Lieut. J. G. Prout and Ensigns Wales and Miller.

Mrs. Juliet Shirk, of Richmond, Ind., entertained a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado Saturday, her guests being Capt. and Mrs. Carruthers, Major Cogswell, from the Arcadia balloon school, Ensigns O. J. Chumm and Richard L. Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Bowen, of Riverside. Mrs. Hanson, wife of Col. James Hanson, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Agnes Ingie, in this city.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Scranton, U.S.N., recently entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur and the other officers attached to the naval training station at Balboa Park. Members of the naval colony were recently the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., at a charming supper party at the Fullam home in Star Park, Coronado.

Lieut. Arthur W. Peetz, military aviator stationed here, attained a new record height for the Pacific coast Monday when he reached an altitude of 23,000 feet. He faired in the rarified air at that height and his plane made a tail-spin for 5,000 feet before he regained consciousness and got control of the machine.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 8, 1919.

Mrs. J. F. Gohn and Miss Helen Gohn are guests of Major and Mrs. J. M. White at Kelly Field. Mrs. Gohn is a sister of Mrs. White and is en route from the Presidio of San Francisco to Houston, where Colonel Gohn has been ordered on recruiting duty. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Cornish and small son, guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. DeRosey Cabell, have left for McAlester, Okla.; Mrs. F. W. Hinrichs entertained at bridge Thursday, honoring Mrs. George Estes. Major and Mrs. John Kellier have left for Madison, Wis., where Major Kellier has been assigned to the University of Wisconsin.

The polo game at Fort Sam Houston Sunday was intensely interesting and exciting, being a close contest between the 14th Cavalry and the Wolf Hunters team of Kyle, the 14th winning 7 to 6. A benefit tea was served on the grounds for the Syrian-Armenian relief, being in charge of Mrs. DeRosey Cabell and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, who were assisted by Mesdames Carr, Loving, Minus, McCune, Scott, Misses Bullis and Frier and the wives of the officers of the 14th Cavalry. A mounted jumping contest was also held. In the first class Lieutenant Bellinger won first place, his mount clearing the barrier at four feet three inches. In the ladies' class Mrs. (Continued on page 1000.)

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Fort Sam Houston—Continued from page 999.)

honors were won by Miss Thelma Bonnett, her mount doing the barrier at three feet nine inches; Miss Evangeline Bateman won second, while Mrs. B. Tredy took third. \$165 was made. This will be augmented by \$50 which was raised Saturday in a boxing match in charge of Colonel Shelly.

Mrs. George Estes and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan were hostesses at luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday, entertaining their guests at the largest and prettiest table at the ladies' day luncheon. Covers were laid for twenty-five. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Howard Laubach and Miss Dorothy Laubach have arrived from Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., and are located in the Dewey Apartments for several months.

The first wing of the 1,000-mile flight along the border undertaken by officers from Brooks Field was completed when the six aviators in three planes arrived at Eagle Pass. The plan includes a comprehensive flight along the border visiting Del Rio, Laredo and Brownsville, and is in command of Capt. J. J. Marquette, Capt. J. A. Macready and Lieut. B. F. MacAuley. Col. and Mrs. Josephus S. Cecil have left for Nashville, Tenn., where Colonel Cecil has been appointed instructor of military science and tactics in the Nashville high schools.

Col. and Mrs. Tarbuton entertained Monday with a buffet supper and bridge in honor of Mesdames Cate and Fogarty. Mrs. John L. Bullis entertained with a buffet supper Sunday, complimenting Miss Sarah Bicketson and Miss Sarah Garrison, who have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum. Miss Lucy Thompson, who has been spending the winter in San Antonio while her father, Major Thompson, was stationed at Camp Travis, has left for her home in Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. H. F. Hodge and daughters, Mrs. A. H. Achar and Mrs. G. Dixon, have arrived from the East to join General Hodge, and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum until they are located in the Cavalry post. Major and Mrs. H. H. Noyes entertained with an attractive dance, complimenting Mrs. Lapeley, house guest of Mrs. Wesley Peacock. Major and Mrs. Sam Bell entertained at dinner at the Country Club for Major Gen. and Mrs. DeRosey Cabell, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Estes, Col. and Mrs. H. Jordan, Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum. Mrs. B. C. DeBona and Miss Chiara DeBona have arrived from Eagle Pass and are at the Lander Hotel awaiting the arrival of Lieut. B. DeBona from France.

Major and Mrs. W. B. Jameson from El Paso have taken an apartment at 217 Pershing avenue. Major Jameson is stationed at the base hospital. Major and Mrs. Walter Mann were in San Antonio this week from Del Rio. Miss Sarah Bicketson and Miss Sarah Garrison, guests of Col. and Mrs. Slocum, leave Tuesday for Florida.

The 1st Squadron of the 14th Cavalry, now doing patrol at Marfa, Texas, has been ordered to join the regiment at Fort Sam Houston. Tributes to the memory of the forty-one soldiers of A. and M. College who fell in the world war was paid in a service in Guion Hall Sunday. Nearly 3,000 A. and M. men were in the military and naval service. Major Gen. B. Buck, commander at Camp MacArthur, was present as guest of honor.

There is a baseball game every afternoon out at Kelly Field, where the fliers are getting in trim for the season. The squad is so large that Lieutenant Field, coach, has found plenty of material on hand to hold a practice game daily. New suits have come for the fliers. In cream color with pin stripes they make a nifty showing.

Many people were entertained at a track and field meet staged by the officers and enlisted men of the 165th Depot Brigade. Eleven events were on the program. The big feature was an obstacle race. Of the other amusements there was a 100-yard dash, tug of war, mixed shoe race, 230-yard dash and medicine ball race. Colonel Miller, the new brigade commander, was one of the most interested spectators.

The marvelous speed and team work of the Texas A. and M. basketball players proved too much for the strong Kelly Field five, champions of San Antonio, the visitors winning 24 to 17. It was the thirteenth game for the birdmen and their first defeat this season.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BARNES.—Born at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 27, 1919, to the wife of Capt. W. K. Barnes, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Evangeline Elizabeth Barnes.

BAUER.—Born at Boston, Mass., March 3, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Louis H. Bauer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Charles Theodore Bauer.

DENNIS.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 8, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Louis C. Dennis, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Eleanor Aikman Dennis.

EASTON.—Born at New York city March 11, 1919, to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. Glenn H. Easton, U.S.N., a son, Glenn Hanson Easton, Jr.

HOOD.—Born at Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 21, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. J. Parke Hood, Engrs., U.S.A., a son, John Parke Hood, 3d.

KINGMAN.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1919, to the wife of the late Dan C. Kingman, Jr., a son, grandson of Mrs. Kingman and the late Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

KRAMER.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 6, 1919, to Lieut. Col. Floyd Kramer, M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kramer a daughter, Elizabeth, granddaughter of Col. James L. Bevans, M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bevans.

LA GARDE.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 2, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Alice Frances La Garde, granddaughter of Col. Louis A. La Garde, U.S.A.

MARQUART.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. E. J. Marquart, U.S.N., a daughter, Eibel Joan Marquart.

MAUL.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 24, 1919, to the wife of Major Herman C. Maul, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

MORRISON.—Born at Norfolk, Va., March 8, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison, U.S. Navy, a son.

MOULTON.—Born on March 7, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Paul B. Moulton, U.S.A., a daughter, Geraldine Douglas Moulton.

QUINBY.—Born at Syracuse, N.Y., March 1, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Quinby a son, Ira Quinby, 4th, grandson of the late Lieut. Col. Ira Quinby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Quinby, and a nephew of Mrs. Greene, wife of Col. George Ross Greene, Field Art., U.S.A.

REDNER.—Born at Highland Falls, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Wallace J. Redner, a daughter, Mary Campion Redner.

SALE.—Born at Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. W. Sale, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Charles Wallace Sale, Jr.

SARRATT.—Born at New York city March 6, 1919, to the wife of Major J. A. Sarratt, U.S.A., a son, Anthony Melvin Sarratt.

SCHUMACHER.—Born at Kelly Field, Texas, March 2, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Edward Schumacher, U.S.G., a daughter, Mercedes Isabella Schumacher.

SPILMAN.—Born at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 19, 1919, to the wife of Major Harold Augustus Spilman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Robert Burnett Spilman.

WHITTEN.—Born at Annapolis, Md., March 8, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Robert Todd Whitten, U.S.N., a son, Robert Todd Whitten, Jr.

WOODRUFF.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 12, 1919,

to the wife of Major R. B. Woodruff, U.S.A., a son, Roscoe Barnett, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HINKLE.—At New York city, March 8, 1919, Lieut. Harry W. Brown, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Hinkle.

DODGE—WINTER.—At Worcester, Mass., March 8, 1919, Lieut. Ralph Laurence Dodge, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude Mary Winter.

FOSTER—BRADSHAW.—At New York city March 6, 1919, Lieut. Herbert G. Foster, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie S. Bradshaw.

LEMLEY—QUINN.—At St. Louis, Mo., March 11, 1919, Col. William B. Lemley, U.S.M.C., and Miss Dorris B. Quinn.

LOWMAN—FAUTRAU.—At Brest, France, Jan. 11, 1919, Lieut. Kenneth E. Lowman, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Madeleine Myrtille Fautrau, daughter of Commandant Fautrau, of the French army.

STARKEY—MULLANEY.—At Somerville, Mass., March 3, 1919, Lieut. Robert C. Starkey, U.S.N., and Miss Irene Marie Mullane.

SMITH—ABBOTT.—At Boston, Mass., March 4, 1919, Major Dwight Frank Smith, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Lucy Abbott.

DIED.

DALTON.—Died in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 1, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. John P. Dalton, U.S.N.

EADIE.—Died at St. Nazaire, France, of pneumonia, Feb. 26, 1919, Ensign James S. Eadie, U.S.N.R.F.

EVANS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1919, Capt. Sheldon G. Evans, U.S.N., son of the late Capt. George W. Evans, 23d Inf., U.S.A., and brother of Col. Elwell W. Evans, 10th Cav., U.S.A.

GILDART.—Died in Germany, Feb. 21, 1919, Lieut. Col. R. C. Gildart, Field Art., U.S.A.

HARTS.—Died at Springfield, Ill., March 11, 1919, Capt. Peter W. Harts, father of Brig. Gen. William W. Harts, U.S.A.

KREPS.—Died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25, 1919, Helen Katherine Kreps, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. F. Kreps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kreps.

KELLY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 13, 1919, Ensign Sidney J. Kelly, U.S.N.R.F.

MARQUART.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1919, infant daughter of Comdr. E. J. Marquart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marquart.

REMINGTON.—Died at New York city, Feb. 24, 1919, Lieut. Thomas Frederick Remington, U.S.N., Class of 1918, U.S. Naval Academy.

SALE.—Died at Fredericksburg, Va., March 3, 1919, Mrs. Charles Wallace Sale, wife of Lieut. Charles Wallace Sale, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

SAVAGE.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 15, 1919, Mrs. Annie Bryant Savage, wife of Arthur W. Savage, inventor of the Savage Arkanian and mother of Mrs. Olive Savage Peek, wife of Major Norman W. Peek, U.S.A.

SMITH.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 1, 1919, Thomas W. Smith, father of Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Major C. R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., and of Mrs. Morton, wife of Major De Forest W. Morton, U.S.A.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 997.)

Carp. W. S. Bradley to Knottysack Camp, Liverpool.

Btms.: E. E. Hoffman to Knottysack Camp, Liverpool; W. Dallman to Base Hosp. No. 13 for treatment.

Guhrs.: C. E. Gedkin, P. J. Ryan, M. G. Griffin and T. Hodge to duty under instruction in fire control instruments, Sperry Gyro. Works.

Guhr. J. H. Gowan to Akron, Ohio, report sup. constr. for aircraft conn. with installation of radio apparatus on dirigibles.

Guhrs. Ora and W. L. Wagner to Sperry Gyro. Works under instruction in fire control instruments; G. L. Talmadge conn. f.o. U.S.S. Idaho and as radio gunner when commissioned.

Guhrs. J. W. Ellis, L. C. Gray and W. P. Monts to Sperry Gyro. Works under instruction in fire control instruments.

Guhrs.: O. J. Byrnes to Pauline conn. crew No. 2; R. Cross to Brest conn. crew No. 4; E. J. McBride to U.S.S. Nahant conn. Nucleus crew; J. G. McManus to Knottysack Camp, Liverpool; M. Bergman, J. Conner and H. Whitesel to Base No. 18.

Btms. R. L. Kaitzel to Base 19.

Casualties.

Rear Admiral S. W. Vary (ret.), died Jan. 3, 1919.

Btms. A. Grove died Feb. 28, 1919.

MARCH 10.—Capt. A. Althouse from command of the Brooklyn to home via merchants' conveyance, probably Shiny Maru; J. Pine (U.S.C.G.) as exec. off. U.S.S. Zealandia.

Guhrs.: H. Jones conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hart and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdrs.: H. C. Davis to Palo; G. K. Davis, Manila, reported duty Brooklyn; D. Brown to U.S.S. Canonicus; E. P. Eldredge to U.S.S. Prairie as engr. off.; J. C. Cunningham to U.S.S. Mississippi; A. Swanson to duty as in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Duluth, Minn. (mod. of orders, Feb. 8, 1919).

Lieuts.: B. C. Getzinger to U.S.S. Mercury; J. F. Donohue (M.C.) to U.S.S. Des Moines; J. Marshall (P.C.) to supply off. of U.S.S. Cavite, P.I.; P. L. Steketee (P.C.) to Cruiser and Transport Forces for assignment as supply off. on a naval troop transport; V. V. M. Boggs (P.C.) as supply off. of Flotilla A, Destroyer Force; H. S. Harding (M.C.) to Cleveland; W. J. Corcoran (M.C.) to Pittsburgh; P. R. Weaver to duty Wilmington; E. W. Burroughs to Naval Sta., Olongapo.

Lieuts.: R. S. Riggs and W. Taylor via Delaware to U.S.S. Utah.

Lieut. J. H. Smith to U.S.S. Keatsarge.

Lieuts.: G. Rowe, H. R. Smith and G. G. Breed to U.S.S. Texas.

Lieuts.: O. R. Bennehoff to U.S.S. Arkansas; R. L. Randolph to U.S.S. Delaware.

Lieuts.: R. Semple, F. Myers, S. C. Washington, W. J. Wortman, D. W. Nelson and M. Fritman to U.S. naval forces operating in European waters conn. sub-chasers assisting in mine sweeping operations.

Lieuts.: E. E. Jones to duty under Snar, N.Y.; M. Stock rel. from all active duty.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. C. Carmine to U.S.S. Delaware; C. V. Waggoner to U.S. naval forces operating in European waters conn. sub-chasers assisting in mine sweeping operations; M. F. Conner to duty Flotilla A, Destroyer Force; P. G. Neal to U.S.S. Evans; G. F. Noyes to Flotilla A, Destroyer Force; T. A. Patterson to U.S. naval forces operating in European waters conn. sub-chasers assisting in mine sweeping operations; J. F. Quinn (D.C.) to U.S.S. Des Moines; F. L. McFadden (C.H.C.) to U.S.S. Mongolia.

Ensigns: R. S. Thompson to R.S. New York, sailing via Pittsburgh; F. H. Baxter, Cleveland eng. off. to ditto; A. O. Rice to duty under public works officer, San Diego, Cal.; E. R. Ladd to duty 2d N.D.; S. Yardley (U.S.S. C-210) to duty aboard R.S. at N.Y.; H. E. Eichler (P.C.) to duty aboard R.S. San Francisco; R. S. Bridge to duty naval air sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.; R. W. Prout to duty U.S.S.C. No. 73; L. More (P.C.) to duty R.S. at San Francisco, Cal.; R. H. Beck (P.C.) to U.S.S. West Coast.

Ensigns: R. C. Howard (P.C.), F. L. Gwin (P.C.) and W. G. Drew (P.C.) to duty aboard R.S. at San Francisco.

Ensign S. S. Reynolds to duty R.S. at Boston.

Ensigns: P. M. Luce (U.S.S.C. 191), R. W. Johnson (U.S.S. C. 211), W. H. Hall (U.S.S.C. 190) and W. P. Dodson (U.S.S. C. 186) to duty R.S. at New York.

Ensigns: S. E. Goltra (P.C.) to duty Chesapeake; J. K. Duncan to U.S.S. Wadsworth; J. F. Shea to U.S. naval forces operating in European waters conn. sub-chasers assisting mine sweeping operations.

Ensign J. D. Colyer (P.C.) and H. S. Bertell (P.C.) to duty R.S. at San Francisco, Cal.

Ensigns: C. E. Carroll to duty in command of U.S.S.C. 202;

K. L. McNeal (U.S.S.C. 189) rel. from all active duty; G. A. Miller (U.S.S.C. 296) to duty Sierra; L. P. Tise (P.O.) rel. from all active duty; B. Stairley to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; J. Dams (P.O.) to duty under d.n.e.t.s., Norfolk, Va.; P. E. Ladd (7th N.D.) to duty 3d N.D., addressed 6th N.D.; H. B. Rowdener to duty S-G 189; D. O. Kahn (3d N.D.) rel. from all active duty; A. B. Wolf (P.O.) rel. from all active duty; H. J. McNulty to temp duty aboard R.S. at Norfolk, Va.

A.P. Clerks: A. S. Wrenn to duty with supply off., Flotilla A, Destroyer Force; P. K. Kretz to Pittsburgh.

Machs.: R. E. Rockett to U.S.S. Prometheus; D. B. Green to U.S.S. K-1; C. J. McLean to U.S.S. Posshontas; R. O. McManis to U.S.S. San Francisco; F. V. Lynch to temp. duty on R.S. at Norfolk, Va.

Btms.: P. O. Anderson to U.S.S. San Francisco; G. A. Schlueter to U.S.S. Florida; G. C. Petty to U.S.S. Minnesota; A. B. Crissman to U.S.S. Texas.

Guhrs.: G. H. Campbell to U.S.S. Rhode Island; S. Kevill to U.S.S. Prometheus; J. G. Haskner to U.S.S. Bushnell; S. W. Peck to Pittsburgh; C. D. Douglass, revocation of temp. appt. revert to former status as an enlisted man in the Navy, March 3, 1919.

MARCH 11.—Rear Admirals: S. S. Robison detached comdr. Squadron 3, Patrol Forces, and naval rep. on commission comm. armistice with Germany, to command navy yard, Boston; B. C. Decker to 7th Naval Dist. as comdt. and additional duty as comdr. Naval Sta., Key West; J. H. Glennon to 3d Naval Dist. as comdt.

Capt.: H. A. Field detached duty as comdt. navy yard, Puget Sound, to duty as comdt. 13th Naval Dist. and additional duty as comdt. navy yard, Puget Sound; W. R. Gherardi detached temp. duty Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., to command U.S.S. New Jersey.

Capt. K. W. Kraft (U.S.C.G.) and P. W. Lauriat (U.S. C.G.) to assignment by commodore comdt. C.G.

Capt. J. A. Alger (U.S.C.G.) to commodore comdt. U.S.C.G., Washington, D.C., for assignment.

Comdr. V. K. Coman detached duty as aid and force gun off. on the staff comdr. U.S. Naval Forces, France and report to comdr. U.S. Naval Forces (U.S.S. Bridgeport, flagship) for duty as chief staff comdr. U.S. Naval Forces, France.

Lieuts.: H. E. MacLellan conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCook and as engr. off. when commissioned; E. A. Mitchell conn. f.o. U.S.S. Belknap and as engr. off. when commissioned; B. H. Wyatt conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and as engr. off. when commissioned; W. Gearing to command K-2; R. A. Deming to command U.S.S. AL-2; S. G. Mayfield to command U.S.S. E-2; H. C. Eldridge to U.S.S. Ringgold as engr. off.; F. W. Morrell to duty Flotilla "A", Destroyer Forces; H. R. Haynes to U.S.S. Bushnell as radio off.; J. G. Wicklau to Naval Insp. Ord. in charge Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S.C.; J. P. Jansel (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp. Fort Lyon, Colo.; M. J. Downs (Defenses) revocation of orders.

Lieut. Thomas F. O'Brien to U.S.S. Wheeling.

Lieuts.: Thomas W. Rudderow and Marvin L. Coon to duty under Comdr. Flotilla B, Destroyer Force, Atlantic.

Lieut. H. W. Cropp (M.C.) to duty R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. R. Copp to U.S.S. Beaver; I. J. Carp (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., League Island, Pa.; F. S. Smith to office of Naval Forces, (A.), Washington, D.C.; D. L. Moody to U.S.S. Kentucky; L. C. Murdoch to duty Flotilla A, Destroyer Forces.

Lieuts. (j.g.): H. E. Barrows, W. O. Kenney and T. N. Daughtrey to duty Flotilla A, Destroyer Forces.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. S. Chisolm to duty Naval Overseas Transportation Service, 6th N.D.; A. M. Gray to command U.S.S. R-1.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. Dahuff and S. Kazmarek to U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters conn. Sub-Chasers assisting mine sweeping operations.

Ensign L. B. Tyson det. command Sub-Chaser No. 116; to U.S.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters conn. Sub-Chasers assisting in mine sweeping operations.

Ensigns: J. A. Mayer, L. Wheeler and W. W. Brougham to duty Flotilla A, Destroyer Forces.

Ensigns: D. R. Cochran to U.S.S. Madawaska; J. F. Welch conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hale and as Engr. Off. when commissioned; Z. Barnes (P.C.) to U.S.S. Julia Luckenbach; G. F. Carlett to temp. duty summary court-martial case of B. H. Straszynski, 2d cl. U.S.N., at Hampton Roads, Va.; J. B. Tusant (P.O.) to R.S. at Norfolk; J. P. Smith to U.S.S. Pensacola, Fla.; P. F. Shevlin (P.C.) to Office of D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; G. T. Foster (P.C.) to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; P. L. Avery (P.C.) to U.S.S. West Hosokie; D. F. Hinson to duty Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; E. W. Hinson (P.O.) to U.S.S. Adams; Charles M. Gary (P.O.) to U.S.S. Hawaii; A. S. Santos to duty under Insp. of Engrs. Material, U.S.N., Boston, Mass.

Ensigns: D. H. C. O'Neil, S. A. Greenleaf and L. R. Byrne to duty 9th N.D.

Ensigns: R. E. Ashley (U.S.S.C. 190) to duty R.S. at New York; O. Brettell to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. E. Ringwood to duty Sub-Chaser No. 74; J. B. Bertollett to U.S.S. Kentucky; H. M. Farley to duty under Comdr., Flotilla B, Destroyer Force, Atlantic; J. Dabbs (P.O.) to duty under Comdr. Cruiser and Transport Forces, Atlantic.

Ensigns: K. MacIsaac, H. Nash and W. H. Gregg to duty under Comdr., Flotilla B, Destroyer Force, Atlantic.

Ensigns: L. A. Henderson to duty 9th N.D.; W. E. Whitehouse to U.S.S. Edwards; H. F. Vaughn to duty R.S. at Boston; J. G. Enzensperger conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hart and as watch officer when commissioned.

Ensigns: William Hartenstein, F. A. Olsen and P. T. Ryan to U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters conn. Sub-Chasers assisting in mine sweeping operations.

Ensigns: R. E. Ashley rel. from all active duty; R. S. Witherington (5th N.D.) to duty in Office of Naval Comm., Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Guhrs.: R. D. Shields to U.S.S. Pastores; L. Moore to U.S.S. Salem; W. L. Kinney to U.S.S. Pocahontas; F. P. Yost to U.S.S. Prometheus; F. W. Paulsen report to Naval Experimental Station for duty (Fm. Comdt. Naval Sta., New London); T. Marshman and J. Larsen to duty Flotilla "A", Destroyer Force.

Btms.: W. H. Justice to U.S.S. Troy; J. L. Carter to U.S.S. Santa Paula; J. T. Antrobus to U.S.S. Fearless; H. D. Redocker to U.S.S. Bushnell; G. Berg detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to U.S.S. Santa Barbara; J. F. Shade revocation to temp. appt., revert to former status as an enlisted man in Navy March 3, 1919.

Carp. E. J. Oakley to Naval Experimental Sta., New London (Fm. Comdt. Naval Sta., New London).

STATE FORCES.

A rifle match between teams of ten officers each from the 12th and 71st Regiments of Infantry, New York Guard, was shot in the armory of the 12th on March 10 at 200 and 500-yard reduced targets. The match was won by the 71st team with the big lead of 51 points, scoring 925 against 874 points made by the team from the 12th. 71st—Lieut. Col. James Eben, 93; Capt. Orsenigo, 98; H. M. Hall, 88; John G. Bates, 91; Lieuts. William P. Buckner, 92; Lester D. Stickle, 92; H. Eagle, 95; A. E. Palmer, 91; J. H. Meinke, 86, and A. D. Reuterbach, 92; total, 925. 12th—Col. N. B. Barr, 85; Capt. C. B. Burt, 94; P. D. Wendel, 94; L. J. Elbert, 93; H. E. Dewing, 92; R. Saunders, 93; W. G. Owen, 89; L. Tappen, 85; J. J. Dean, 77, and H. Norton, 72; total, 874.

Governor Smith of New York will review the 8th Coast Art. Corps, New York Guard, Col. S. G. Teets, in its armory at Kingsbridge road and Jerome avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, March 22.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Manual for Instruction in Riot Duty, prepared by a board of officers for the use of the Massachusetts State Guard, has been adopted and has been issued by Adjutant General Stevens. The manual, which is right up to date, contains, among other things, the formation for street column and square, and instructions for other functions. The formation of street column and square has been eliminated from the Infantry Drill Regulations for some years and there have been numerous inquiries for them.

The board of officers, headed by Col. Edward H. Eldredge, which prepared the manual, have performed an excellent service. The board in its compilation consulted the following works: Troops on Riot Duty, Stockton-Dickson; Manual for the Use of Troops in Aid of Civil Authority, Babcock; Riot Duty, Moss; Regulations, M.V.M.; The Landing Force, and Small-Arms Instructions, U.S. Navy.

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INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS,
1911, WITH WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.
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J. A. S. asks: (1) When the Star-Spangled Banner is played at retreat in a cantonment in the United States, are troops in formation required to present arms or do they stand at attention? If they do not present, does the officer commanding each company salute during the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner? (2) Battalion drill: (a) Being in columns of companies, is distance measured from back of the right guide of company in front to breast of right guide of company in rear, assuming that guide is right? (b) Being in line of company, is interval measured from guide to guide or from flanks of units? Answer: (1) If under arms, they present arms. If not under arms, the troops are brought to attention at the first note and the salute is rendered by the officer in command only. Where the companies do not form battalions, each company commander would salute. If higher units are formed they would not. See Par. 768, I.D.R. (2) (a) Yes. (b) From guide to guide.

F. A. S. asks: Should the members of a military organization, off duty, stand at attention or salute when indoors, specifically quarters or mess hall, when the Star-Spangled Banner is being played outdoors at retreat? Answer: The behavior of military persons not in formation but present at any place where the "National Anthem" or "To the Color" or "To the Standard" is played is governed by Par. 378, Army Regulations, Changes No. 59, Aug. 10, 1917, which is also published as Par. 764 in later editions of Infantry Drill Regulations. The question is as to the meaning of the word "present." The general interpretation of this word in the Service is "outdoors and either within sight of the ceremony, or within hearing of the music." So that the usual custom is for officers or men indoors to pay no attention to the music outside.

H. A. M. asks: (1) Par. 170, I.D.R., states that in taking interval the file closers take a distance of four paces from the rear rank. Do the file closers march backward four steps or eight steps? (2) In taking distance, when do the file closers step off? Answer: (1) Eight steps. (2) Not prescribed. The command "Halt" is usually given as soon as the number three, rear rank, have gained their distance. It is also usual to "fall out" file closers and guides to supervise the formation.

R. O. Q. asks: (1) Regarding inspection of officers of an Infantry company by their battalion commander or other inspecting officers, especially as regards the inspection of the company officers' side-arms. The Drill Regulations specify minutely that the N.C.O.'s bring their side-arms (if so armed) to the position of inspection, but there is no provision for the inspection of side-arms carried by the company officers. Therefore I assume that it was not intended that an inspecting officer should inspect the side-arms of the company officers, the reason being that an officer's side-arms are his personal property, and therefore the inspector would not have jurisdiction over them. (2) The inspector might ask the officer to see his pistol to ascertain if it were regulation, but would he be entitled to inspect it as to its condition as regards rust, oil, etc.? (3) When asked to see his pistol, should the officer come to "Inspection Pistol," the same as an enlisted man, or should he simply hand it to the inspector? (4) Is it the custom, however, that the side-arms of a company officer are never inspected? Answer: (1) Your assumption is incorrect. The authority of an inspector to inspect clothing, arms, and equipment of officers of the organization he is inspecting is complete. (2) Yes. (3) He should come to "Inspection Pistol." (4) It is undoubtedly a general practice that side-arms of officers are not minutely inspected.

W. O. asks: In your issue of Jan. 18 I note in your interpretation of the Infantry Drill Regulations in reply to a question asked by "G. S. W." a decision to the effect that "compliments are presented only by a senior to a junior—a junior reports to a senior." I know that Colonel Moss has always

taken a similar view, and my object in again bringing up the matter, which has been the subject of debate and argument for so long, is to ask you how your decision may be reconciled with Section 8 of the Manual for Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates under the heading of "Courtesies in Conversation." Under that heading an example is given as follows: "Lieutenant A presents his compliments to Captain B, etc." This is a clear case of a junior presenting compliments to a senior, and inasmuch as this has the War Department endorsement and is attested by the Chief of Staff, does it not appear that there is good authority for the contention upheld by many officers that the presenting of compliments is a proper thing to do among officers, whether a verbal message be sent from senior to junior or the reverse? It is possible that the War Department has rescinded the authority for such a procedure, but if that is the case I have no record of it, and would greatly appreciate information as to when and how such a change was authoritatively made. Answer: The question is one of social custom and usage. In official communications no such formula is required in any case; in the field it is much better form to omit the phrase, even in the admitted case of a message from a senior to a junior, and to say, "Colonel A directs that Captain N do so and so." The really proper use of the expression is in an unofficial or informal message such as "The C.O. sends his compliments and would like to have the Lieutenant stop at the office on his way home." It is proper only from a senior to a junior. It was from a junior to a senior undoubtedly has the sanction of War Department publications, but I believe only through oversight.

J. M. asks: (1) From what position does battalion adjutant receive the report of the captains when battalion forms in column of squads? If he is six paces in front of the leading guide he cannot see the commanders of any but the leading element. (2) In regimental parade, the regiment forming line of masses, when do the colors take position, that is, leave the color company and march to the center of the regiment in line? Answer: (1) That is his prescribed position and is undoubtedly inconvenient. (2) As soon as the battalion to which the colors are attached has halted in its position.

H. B. asks (taken from 1911 I.D.R.): Give the colonel's commands, the regiment being in column of companies, to form line of masses to the left. Answer: The colonel sends orders by mounted orderlies to his majors as follows: To leading battalion, "Execute column left and close on first company." To second battalion, "Form close column on left of leading battalion." To third battalion, "Form close column on left of second battalion."

H. A. G. asks: (1) At guard mount, when the officer of the guard receives his command, "Inspect your guard, sir," does the officer of the guard salute? (2) At squadron parade does not the first sergeant precede the report of his troop with the word "Sir"? (3) Where are the instructions regarding the word "sir" to be found? (4) At retreat, the organization under arms (rifles), "Present arms" is given and the national anthem is played; does the first sergeant salute? If so, when? Does any one or more men without rifles in ranks salute and, if so, when? (5) Passing in review, does the first sergeant salute when platoon leaders are enlisted men? (6) The troop being in as foragers, "To the rear" is given; while marching to the rear "Assembly" is signaled. Is the assembly to the inside flank in the inverted order or do the section chiefs and sub-chiefs take their positions as in order as soon as practicable? Answer: (1) No. (2) The word "sir" follows the report. (3) In books on "Customs of the Service" and in I.D.R., M.I. G.D., etc., where the various reports are prescribed. (4) At command of execution all men and officers, not armed with rifle or saber, render the hand salute and keep the position as long as the company is at "Present arms." (5) This peculiar situation is not specifically covered by regulations. The spirit of the regulations would require, however, that he salute just as though the platoon were commanded by a man superior in rank to himself. (6) Assembly is made, not in the inverted order, but in regular order. Yes, chiefs and sub-chiefs do take their positions as soon as practicable.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

NAUGHTON.—Any person knowing any particulars regarding the wounding and death of Capt. Harold L. Naughton, 309th Co., 78th Division, 3rd Army, during the fighting about Oct. 16 in the Argonne, is asked to communicate with Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Greenman, U.S.N., U.S.S. Florida, care of Postmaster, New York.

R. S. asks: (1) I enlisted Dec. 6, 1915; what was the length of my enlistment? I understood at that time that I could go on the Reserve at the end of three years. (2) When will the Reserve, or men who have completed their term of enlistment, be furloughed to the Reserves? (3) On what grounds do they hold me? (4) Is there any way that I can be furloughed to the Reserves? I have completed three years with the colors. Answer: (1) You enlisted for seven years—four active; could have been furloughed at own request at end of three years, except for the fact that the war is not over until peace is proclaimed. (2) If you have dependents you may apply for furlough under Circular 77. (3) War emergency, as stipulated in your enlistment contract. (4) See answer to (2).

A. S. asks: Is a soldier in the U.S. Army allowed to wear the same distinction for service done with the Allies? This party served in the French army. Or how are chevrons to be worn? Answer: Decorations awarded by the Allies are authorized in Bulletin 43, 1918.

R. F.—Shooting for qualification pay is being resumed in the Army, and when you regularly will again be entitled. Shooting pay was discontinued for a while on account of inability to hold the shoots for qualification.

L. J. asks: (1) Can a warrant machinist (T), U.S.N., resign who enlisted for four years and enlistment does not terminate until Dec. 2, 1921? (2) What would be the proper channels for him to go in order to obtain his release from active duty? Answer: (1) Cannot resign from an enlistment; perhaps you could purchase discharge when peace is declared. (2) Ask the Bureau of Navigation about it.

O. P. H.—A disabled volunteer of the Spanish-American War could apply to any branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Your question regarding widow's pension for divorced woman should be submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions with the facts in the case giving reasons for divorce.

J. B. M.—A provisional officer counts as a Regular even though his commission has not been made permanent so far. Date for the return of the 6th Division, which is a Regular Army division, has not been announced. The 6th is not in the Army of Occupation.

W. O. F. asks: (1) What is the definition of "occasions of ceremony" in War Department Circular 48, Jan. 25, 1919, providing that discharged officer after three months from date of discharge may wear his uniform only upon occasions of ceremony? (2) Do orders or regulations permit the wearing on the left arm of both the silver and the foreign service chevrons? That is, an officer or enlisted man having served altogether eighteen months, twelve months in this country and six months in France, can he wear two silver and one gold chevron? (3) Is the red discharge chevron to be worn by officers as well as enlisted men? Answer: (1) Ceremonies under military direction or control. (2) There is no reason or order for his not wearing two silver and one gold chevron. (3) Up to this writing no discharge chevron has been ordered for officers' wear.

DE VILLEARS.—See article in the issue of March 1 on "Resumption of Voluntary Enlistments." There has been no bill to abolish the Reserve, but the bill just passed does not require of the new men now authorized to enlist that they contract to serve in the Reserve. This bill does not affect the



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seven-year contracts now in force. In all enlistments entered upon since Nov. 1, 1914, three years constitute a period for determining pay. For those who enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1916, the term is four years.

W. A.—If you, a Spanish War Veteran, married any time before July 16, 1918, your widow will be a beneficiary of the Spanish War Pension bill.

JANE SMITH.—The Adjutant General decides in the matter of issuing the National Guard Mexican border badge authorized in G.O. 8, 1919. No one should wear this decoration without authority of the Adjutant General.

RETIRED.—Regarding claim for allotment under Class A, for wife and family while on active duty, apply to the Q.M. General.

J. A. D.—The war pay of private, first class, on third enlistment period is \$39. Extra for foreign service would be \$4.60.

A. O. F.—Your National Guard service 1897-1904 and 1906-8 does not count in determining your enlistment period in the Regular Army. Non-com. officers do not benefit by the commutation law of April 6, 1918, providing commutation for quarters are defined in Army Regulations.

W. H. C.—The 136th Field Artillery's post-office is A.P.O. 907. The regiment is in the 9th Corps and is in France. As to vacancies for appointments at West Point, apply to the Adjutant General of the Army.

J. E. A.—For graduated retirement in the Navy only Navy service counts. See regulations.

R. L. H.—Orders are beginning to issue for officers to re-cruiting duty.

MRS. L. C. B.—Don't believe the statements referred to regarding favoritism and the firing line.

F. S.—Ask your adjutant whether you can take advantage of Circular 77, regarding furlough on account of dependents. See Uniform Regulations regarding leggings. You cannot transfer without losing rank under ordinary circumstances. See Army Regulations.

H. S. O.—See article in our issue of March 1 regarding temporary promotions.

N. T. N. asks: If an enlisted man is commended by the Secretary of the Navy for meritorious conduct what is he entitled to wear to show this commendation? Answer: No decoration, unless it is specifically mentioned in orders.

MRS. F. F. P.—Watch our transport news. Date of return of the organization you mention has not been announced.

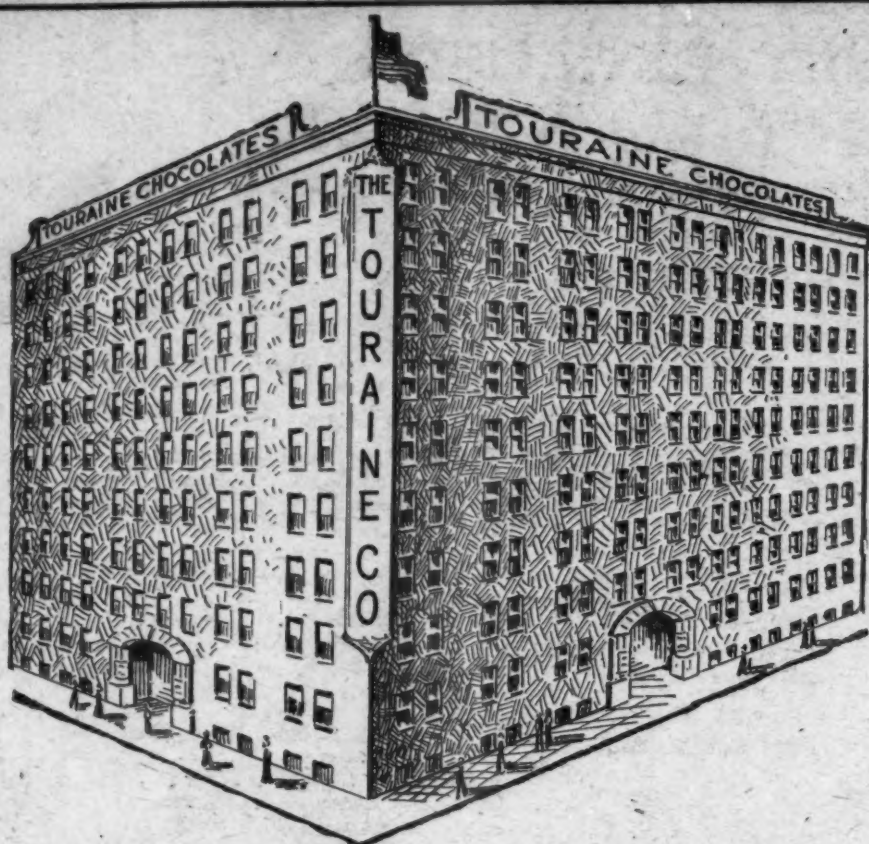
W. V. S.—Submit your inquiry regarding Spanish War back pay to the Auditor for the War Department.

W. M. J.—See G.O. 8 and the latest changes in Special Regulations 41 and 42 regarding the National Guard Mexican border badge.

E. B. W. asks: Was discharged Aug. 26, 1917, to accept commission as temporary second lieutenant, U.S. Infantry, after having served more than eighteen months in that particular enlistment. Was drawing fourth enlistment period money at time of discharge; have been a commissioned officer more than eighteen months. In case of my discharge as an officer and re-enlistment would I draw fourth, fifth or sixth enlistment period money? Answer: Restored to grade held at time of discharge to accept commission; and in computing service for retirement and continuous-service pay he shall be credited with all time served with the forces of the U.S., and his service shall be deemed continuous.

J. C. D.—The 79th Division Headquarters is at Souilly, France. Watch our weekly transport news. Date of return of divisions to U.S. was announced in a table on page 953, our issue of March 8. The 79th sails in June.

CURIOUS.—The 805th Pioneer Infantry is a colored organization. It is in France in the Service of Supply. Its post-office is A.P.O. 914.



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WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 1, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Ardery are entertaining as their house guest Colonel Ardery's sister, Miss Edna Ardery, of Virginia City, Nev. A number of officers and ladies of the post attended the horse show at Fort Myer, Va., on Feb. 28. The horse show was followed by a hop at the Administrative Building, at which the officers and ladies of Fort Myer were hosts.

Major N. G. Thorud, chief Q.M. for this post, Mrs. Thorud and their two children, Miss Elsie Marie and Leslie Jean, are settled at No. 4 of the line.

The 220th Engineers on this post took part in the "welcome home" parade in the city on Feb. 27. The Engineers were under command of Capt. R. W. Bardeau, C.E. There was one section of ponton drawn by mules and another section drawn by a Holt tractor. The machine shops on this post were placed in large Army trucks, illustrating the principal features. The fine carpenter shop was shown, too. The searchlight equipment from this post composed an interesting section. The Engineers band was also in the parade. A number of officers on duty on this post marched with the officers' section. The President of the United States marched at the head of the parade, leaving the line at the White House, having walked from the Navy monument on First street, at the foot of the Capitol, to the reviewing stand that had been erected on the edge of the sidewalk in front of the White House. It was estimated that about 10,000 people were in the line of marchers. A large number of returned wounded soldiers occupied a stand provided for them at Lafayette Park, just opposite the stand of President Wilson.

Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Ardery entertained as guests for the week-end Miss Florence Storkey and Mr. Harry Heath, both from New York. The officers and ladies on this post were invited to the launching of the steamship Gunston Hall, at Alexandria, Va., on Feb. 27. The party from this post went down on the Pontonier.

Mrs. N. G. Thorud returned from a short stay at Boston. Capt. and Mrs. Edward R. Elam are making their home at No. 13 of the line.

Lieut. Col. P. C. Bullard, granted a ten days' leave, has departed for Little Rock to visit his mother, Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, and sister, Miss Rose Bullard. It is hoped Mrs. Bullard will be well enough to return to this post with her son.

The 5th Engineers, who returned on the George Washington recently from overseas duty, have been assigned to this post for station. Many of the 5th were on this post before "crossing over." There will be about twelve officers and 500 men in the 5th to come here.

Miss Anna Piper, daughter of Col. Alexander Piper and Mrs. Piper, who has been a house guest of Misses Marion B. Abbot and Eleanor Abbot, has returned home.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 8, 1919.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot were among the box holders at the Children's Home ball at the Willard on Friday evening, having as their guests Col. A. D. Powell, Mrs. Powell, and Col. and Mrs. Thomas Jansen. The announcement of the engagement of Miss Marjorie Wheaton Piper, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Ross Piper, of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lieut. (J.G.) Herman Siefke, Jr., U.S.N.R.F., interested this post, where Miss Piper has visited so often as house guest of the Misses Abbot.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Ruth are entertaining Mrs. Charles J. Lieber, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Lieber joined the house party yesterday for this week-end, coming from New York. Col. and Mrs. Edward D. Ardery entertained at dinner on March 6 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick. Capt. and Mrs. Philip C. Nash are having as their house guest Mrs. Nash's sister and young daughter, Mrs. Izard and little Miss Izard, from Connecticut. Major Gen. and Mrs. William M. Black are back from New York, where they went to meet their son,

Lieut. Col. Percy Black, who is returning from overseas duty. Miss Frances Morrow is entertaining this afternoon at a tea party. Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. John B. McDonald in the city on Tuesday.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Feb. 22, 1919.

A dance was given by the sailors at Coco Solo on Monday evening in honor of the men who are returning to civilian life. Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph arrived on the Panama, drove over to Gatun and reported to Col. B. C. Morse. Major Randolph will be stationed at Camp Gaillard with one of the battalions of the 83d Infantry. Lieut. Edwin O. Donald, M.O., went to Cristobal on Wednesday to meet Mrs. Donald's mother, who arrived on the Panama. Mrs. Brown, of Balboa, visited her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. William Tompkins, of Camp Gaillard, on Monday.

After a trip on Gatun Lake on Friday, Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Mr. Fred Bateman, Lieuts. Floyd A. Norman, Lorenzo B. Pearson, Miss Muriel Bateman and Miss Bess Harris enjoyed a dinner at the home of Major and Mrs. Pace.

The staff of the mechanical division entertained at the Tivoli on Saturday evening in honor of the retiring superintendent, Comdr. E. D. Gatewood, O.C., and his successor, Comdr. E. G. Kintner.

Mrs. Arthur Ralston Page (Ethel Otis) sailed for her new home in California on the Japanese steamer Nippon Maru. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall and John H., Jr., spent the week-end in Balboa, guests of Mrs. Hall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ellsworth. Many parties have been given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Houke, who are leaving for the States. Major and Mrs. William Klingensmith, of Fort de Lesseps, entertained on Saturday at dinner for Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Miss Muriel Bateman, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Bess Harris, Miss Dorothy Harris, Lieutenants Huey, Massey and Widder.

Chaplain Joseph L. Tierney entertained at dinner at the Washington on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse and Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, Jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Scott went over to Cristobal on Thursday morning to meet Mrs. Scott's mother, Mrs. A. B. Robbins, of Robbinsdale, Minn., and cousin, Mrs. Grace H. Morse, of Minneapolis, who came on the Saramacca for an extended visit on the Canal Zone.

The dance at the Officers' Club in Gatun on Friday evening was most enjoyable one. The guests included Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Jennie Coble, Lieuts. and Mesdames H. S. Andrews, Pierce Butler, Jr., John Noble, Eldridge Colby, John H. Hall, Joseph McGill, Eugene M. Graves, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Harvey, Lieutenants Timmerman, Goedel, Buck and Patrick. Miss Jennie Morse on Friday was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Heald, in Ancon, attending the Valentine ball.

A trip down the Obagere to old San Lorenzo Fort was enjoyed on Sunday by Miss Jennie Morse, Lieut. Donald Timmerman, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Scott, Mrs. A. B. Robbins, Mrs. Grace H. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, Jr. A picnic lunch was served under the palm trees. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McGill had as their week-end guests Mr. Howard Greene and Miss Thatcher.

Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, Jr., called on Major and Mrs. Pickering in Port Randolph on Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Behrens and Miss Katherine McCallery were week-end guests of Mr. George C. Bunker, attending the Tivoli palm dinner-dance. Mrs. Behrens and Miss McCallery are now guests of Major and Mrs. Ira K. Wells. Miss Betty Wells entertained at bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Henry Schmech, Macklin Benagh, Ben Mitchell, C. Edwards and Miss Julia Heald.

Port Randolph won from Fort Sherman by a score of 8 to 1 in one of the Twilight League baseball games Thursday. Company B, 83d Infantry, won the monthly field meet on

Friday, thereby taking the silver cup away from Company D.

Lieut. Donald Timmerman is in command of Company B. A big enlisted men's dance was held Tuesday evening in the new Gatun "Y" under the auspices of the 83d Infantry Camp Recreation Committee, Sergeant Major Carroll in charge. One of the sailors at Coco Solo, Harry Hall, electrician, second class, committed suicide Friday evening by shooting himself through the head with a .45 Colt. He was but twenty years old, and no reason can be found for his act.

Gatun, Canal Zone, March 1, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse entertained on Wednesday at a dinner in honor of Mrs. A. B. Robbins, of Robbinsdale, Minn., mother of Mrs. W. W. Scott; her cousin, Mrs. Grace H. Morse, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. John Healy, whose daughter, Miss Edna Healy, teaches in the Cristobal School. These three ladies came to the zone on the Saramacca for an extended visit. The guests included Miss Jennie Coble, Miss Jennie Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Scott, Mrs. Healy. After the dinner the 83d Infantry band played a fine program at the bandstand just below Colonel Morse's home.

Miss Jennie Morse and Miss Jennie Coble went over to the Gilbert House, Cristobal, on Thursday to help serve the New Zealanders, from the troopship Honora, which passed through the canal on its way home Friday. Mrs. T. B. Lamoreaux and Mrs. B. C. Morse received the New Zealand soldiers. The Fort Amador and Coco Solo bands furnished music during the afternoon and evening.

Those from Camp Gaillard who attended the officers' dance at Quarry Heights, Wednesday, included Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin, Miss Muriel Bateman, Capt. Cornelius Locke, Lieuts. T. A. Norman, C. P. Cullen, C. P. Wood. Captain Locke was the dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Pace. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis S. Norton spent Monday in Balboa and Ancon.

A swimming party was given on Monday at the Empire pool. The guests were Captain Locke, Lieuts. L. B. Pearson, Maurice Clarke, E. J. Johnston, Capt. Clement D. Johnston, Miss Bateman, Major and Mrs. Pace, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edwin J. Griffith, Mrs. Herbert Pearson, Miss Elsie Pearson, Lieutenant Latimer. The new Y.M.C.A. at Balboa for Service men was opened on Thursday night, with a musical program and appropriate speeches.

Sailing for San Francisco last week via Pacific were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. Overton and son, Mrs. Arthur E. Page and Major and Mrs. Laurin Pickering. Major Pickering turns over his command of the Army aviation at France Field to Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, Inf., U.S.A.

The talk of the week has centered on the new order allowing sailors to enter Colon and Panama. An order issued by Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston. Governor Chester Harding has assumed entire command of the Canal Zone, which had been taken over in time of war by Brig. Gen. R. M. Blatchford, G.O. No. 26, keeping soldiers out of the two cities, is still in full effect.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall had as their guests this week Mrs. Hall, mother, and aunt, Mrs. Charles E. Ellsworth, and Mrs. Zoop, of Balboa. Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse had as their guest over the week-end Colonel Riché, of Ancon. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Harmon and Major and Mrs. Pickering, of France Field, Coco Solo, called on Col. and Mrs. Morse in Gatun. Capt. and Mrs. Myron Smith, of Fort de Lesseps, spent the week-end at the Tivoli. Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin, with her mother, Mrs. Macassa, left Wednesday with her twin children for a two months' visit in Colombia.

NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Feb. 22, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Luther E. Gregory had as house guest on Tuesday and Wednesday Miss Amorette Crossley, of Portland, Ore., who was one of the first girls to enlist in the Naval Reserve Force, and was on duty in the commandant's office for a number of months, prior to being rated master-at-arms. She has the distinction of being the first woman in the history of the Navy to receive such an appointment, and received this rating during the time that Rear Admiral Robert E. Coonts, U.S.N., was commandant of the 13th Naval District. Miss Crossley was a member of a recruiting party which toured the state of Oregon during the months of April and May of last year. She is an accomplished musician, possessing a wonderfully well-trained soprano voice and a personality of great charm. Before her departure for her home on Thursday Miss Crossley has been the guest of many social affairs. In appreciation of her many acts of kindness the yeomen (F) of the supply department of the navy yard presented her a ruby-set brooch of gold. Mrs. Maude Noland, U.S.N.R.F., of the commandant's office, succeeds Miss Crossley as master-at-arms, having recently been appointed by Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard.

ARMY NOTES.

Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Phillips entertained with a supper at their Port Worden quarters Thursday, following the picture show. Those who enjoyed the affair were Col. and Mrs. George Hubbard, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. G. H. McManus, Mrs. Marion, Mrs. E. P. Easterbrook, Mrs. Frank Emery, Mrs. Detwiler, Capt. and Mrs. Kniskern, Major and Mrs. Henry H. Moore, Major and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Trumbull, Miss Downs, Mrs. B. H. Kerfoot, Captain Topping, Captain Callahan, Captain Drake and Mr. and Mrs. Klockner.

Capt. Frank M. Powell, U.S.A., of Fort Flagler, has been ordered to Maryland for duty. Mrs. Powell and family will remain at Fort Flagler for a time. Col. B. H. Kerfoot, U.S.A., who returned from France with his command, has received orders transferring him to the artillery school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Colonel Kerfoot and family expect to leave for the East about March 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers, U.S.A., who have been at Fort McArthur, Cal., for the past year, are visiting relatives in Port Townsend.

Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips entertained at their Port Worden quarters on Thursday evening after the picture, "The Great Love," at the Y.M.C.A., given for the benefit of the Army Relief. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard, Col. and Mrs. Wesley K. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Emory Kniskern, Mrs. George H. McManus, Mrs. Benjamin Kerfoot, Mrs. E. E. Easterbrook, Mrs. Philip Marion, Mrs. Detwiler, Mrs. Frank Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Trumbull, Miss Downs, Major Thompson, Captains Topping, Callahan, Drake, and Mr. and Mrs. Klockner.

On Monday Mrs. B. H. Kerfoot and her daughter, Margaret, went to Seattle to meet Colonel Kerfoot, who returned Tuesday with his regiment, the 65th Coast Artillery. Colonel Kerfoot has been assigned to the Field Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Clarence B. Smith and her daughters, Alice and Margaret, have returned to Seattle after spending a fortnight at Fort Worden. Colonel Smith is in the south of France. Capt. and Mrs. Chambers arrived in Port Townsend from Fort McArthur, Cal. They will visit Mrs. Chambers's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lauback.

Puget Sound Naval Station, March 2, 1919.

The U.S.S. Bear, of the Coast Guard fleet, which has been in constant service for forty-six years, is here awaiting installation of new boilers, after which she will sail on her thirty-fifth cruise to the Arctic.

Comdr. Guy E. Bissett, O.C., who has been on a thirty-day leave visiting California cities, returned to the yard Saturday. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew B. Davidson, M.O., U.S.N., reported on Feb. 20 for duty as surgeon of the industrial yard, coming from duty on board the U.S.S. Nebraska. With Mrs. Davidson and their two children he will reside in the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Wentworth. Mrs. Harry A. Field, wife of Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., who is the third member of the Field family to be afflicted with influenza since the beginning of the year, is improving.

The supervisory force of the hull division of the navy yard gave a farewell dinner in compliment to Comdr. Whitford Drake, C.J., on Monday, in the club rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Bremerton. A number of the officers who have been associated with Commander Drake during the four years that he has been on duty at this yard were present. The

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guests included Capt. Luther E. Gregory, Comdr. M. E. Reed and Guy E. Bissett, Lieut. Comdr. Reuben R. Smith and W. W. Webster, Lieuts. R. Morgan and J. E. Jones. Commander Drake left on Thursday for his new duties at Detroit. Mrs. Drake and two children, Rockwell and Dorothy, will visit with relatives in California before joining Commander Drake. The U.S.S. Vicksburg arrived Wednesday, to remain for a brief stay before reporting for duty with the Bering Sea patrol, with home base at Juneau, Alaska. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Riordan, U.S.N., who is in command of the Vicksburg, and Mrs. Riordan are stopping at the Wolfram Hotel in Bremerton. According to the usual custom of the Service, Indiana names have been chosen for the seven ocean-going tugs under construction here. The first one to be finished was launched Monday and was christened by Miss Margaret Ek of the material section of the yard. The tug will be named Tosco, Katahdin, Kickapoo, Watango, Oconee, Yucca and Nypsis. Young women from the different departments engaged in the construction of the vessels will be chosen as sponsors. The 9,000-ton armored British cruiser H.M.S. Lancaster, which has been here for docking and repairs, sailed Monday for Victoria, B.C.

A smoker was staged at the armory at eight p.m. on Washington's Birthday. Captain Gresson, of the Lancaster, and Mrs. Gresson were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Field while the Lancaster was at the navy yard.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 988-91.

G.O. 22, FEB. 6, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Amendment Sec. V, General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1919.—Issue of russet shoes to troops in the United States.—Sec. V, G.O. No. 6, W.D., 1919, is amended by changing the last sentence therein to read as follows: "No new shoes of any size will be issued when reclaimed shoes of the same size are on hand or available, except to sick or wounded men in hospitals who have returned from overseas."

II.—Buildings for storage purposes.—Owing to the shortage of Government warehouse space throughout the country, it is necessary that all buildings which can be used for the storage of Army material shall be so utilized. Commanding officers of camps, posts and stations will, whenever possible, designate and turn over to the supply officer such buildings as can be set aside for storage purposes. These may include such structures as mess halls, barracks, animal sheds and stables, and such other buildings as are suitable and can be spared.

III.—Payment of actual expenses for aviation purposes.—Sec. IV, G.O. No. 27, W.D., 1918, as amended by Sec. III, G.O. No. 81, W.D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"Actual and necessary expenses, not exceeding \$5 per day, may be paid from the Signal Corps appropriation of July 26, 1917, or from the Air Service appropriation of July 9, 1918, to officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of the Army, and authorized agents when sent on special duty for aviation purposes at home or abroad under specific instructions from the Secretary of War."

Vouchers submitted for payment under the provisions of this order will be accompanied by an itemized statement of expenses.

BULLETIN 2, JAN. 27, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Announces the establishment of units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the educational institutions named below:
Alabama—Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Sr. Div.; Tus-

kegee Institute, Tuskegee (colored), Jr. Div.
Arkansas—Little Rock College, Little Rock, Sr. Div.
California—Occidental College, Los Angeles, Sr. Div.; San Diego Junior College, San Diego, Sr. Div.
Colorado—State School of Mines, Golden, Sr. Div.
District of Columbia—Howard University, Washington (colored), Sr. Div.
Hawaii—Punahou School, Oahu College, Honolulu, Jr. Div.
Illinois—Northwestern College, Naperville, Sr. Div.
Indiana—De Pauw University, Greencastle, Sr. Div.; Wash College, Crawfordsville, Sr. Div.
Iowa—Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Sr. Div.; Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Sr. Div.; Morningside College, Sioux City, Sr. Div.
Kansas—Fairmont College, Wichita, Sr. Div.; Fort Hays Normal School, Hays City, Sr. Div.; Southwestern College, Winfield, Sr. Div.; State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, Sr. Div.
Maryland—Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Sr. Div.
Massachusetts—Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Sr. Div.
Minnesota—Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Sr. Div.
Missouri—Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Sr. Div.; St. Louis University, St. Louis, Sr. Div.; Washington University, St. Louis, Sr. Div.; William Jewell College, Liberty, Sr. Div.
Montana—Montana University, Missoula, Sr. Div.
Nebraska—Creighton University, Omaha, Sr. Div.
New York—New York University, New York City, Sr. Div.
North Carolina—Davidson College, Davidson, Sr. Div.; Trinity College, Durham, Sr. Div.
Ohio—Ohio Western University, Delaware, Sr. Div.; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce (colored), Sr. Div.; Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Sr. Div.
Oregon—Oregon University, Eugene, Sr. Div.
Pennsylvania—Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Sr. Div.; Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Jr. Div.; Grove City College, Grove City, Sr. Div.; Lafayette College, Easton, Sr. Div.; Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Sr. Div.; St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Jr. Div.; Temple University, Philadelphia, Sr. Div.
South Carolina—South Carolina A. and M., Orangeburg (colored), Sr. Div.
Tennessee—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Sr. Div.
Virginia—Middlebury College, Middlebury, Sr. Div.
Virginia—Hampton Institute, Hampton (colored), Sr. Div.
Wisconsin—Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Sr. Div.; Ripon College, Ripon, Sr. Div.

BULLETIN 3, JAN. 28, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Employment of disabled soldiers by the State Department.—Section II, Bulletin No. 48, War Department, 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The Secretary of State has informed the War Department that in furtherance of the provisions of the act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment for disabled persons discharged from the Army and Navy, the State Department will give due consideration in the cases of disabled soldiers discharged for disability who are certified to it by the Civil Service Commission.

II.—Shipping of the allowance of baggage of officers of the United States Army, formerly reserve officers, to their homes upon honorable discharge.—The following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, contained in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 18, 1919, relative to the recreating and shipment, at Government expense, to their homes, upon honorable discharge from the Service, the allowance of baggage of officers of the United States Army who were formerly reserve officers, and whose baggage was crated and shipped at Government expense from their homes to their first station in accordance with law, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers of the United States Army who were formerly reserve officers are entitled to have their allowance of baggage, which was crated and shipped at Government expense from

their homes to their first station in accordance with law, recreated and shipped at Government expense to their homes upon honorable discharge from the Service, the appropriation available for payment of expense of such packing, crating and transportation being designated in the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. 43, W.D., 1918), as "General appropriations, Quartermaster Corps."

III.—Makes changes in telephone toll-rates.

BULLETIN 4, JAN. 31, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions, previously published in certain War Department numbered circulars for the month of January, 1919, relating to the following: Target practice; laundry charges; extension of the provisions of Par. 1095, Army Regulations, include all officers, mounted or dismounted; order of precedence of non-commissioned officers who re-enlist within three months after being discharged as commissioned officers.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Majors C. F. Howe, H. A. Gilbert and Capt. A. Rogers to Washington, D.C.; Capt. F. L. Fink to Omaha, Neb.; Capt. H. B. Thompson and H. E. Horn to Washington, D.C. (March 1, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. E. Goodwyn to the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic; Major G. H. Pryor to Newport News, Va.; Major J. C. Springfield to Washington, D.C.; Major L. D. Beach to Governors Island, N.Y.; Major H. Corkran to Ancon, Canal Zone; Capt. W. G. Craven to Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. H. E. Field to El Paso, Texas; Fort Bliss; Capt. J. M. Sanders to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Capt. J. H. Ellman to New York, N.Y. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to places specified for duty: Major W. D. Denny to St. Louis, Mo., as zone property auditor; Capt. O. W. Donnelly to St. Louis, Mo., as assistant to zone property auditor; Capt. J. E. Maloney to New York, N.Y., as assistant to zone property auditor. (March 6, War D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 283-P, War D., Dec. 4, 1918, announcing the appointment of the following officers of the Q.M.C., is revoked: To be lieutenant, Major E. F. Tandy; to be 1st lieutenant, R. P. Davison. (March 5, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 283-P, War D., Dec. 4, 1918, announcing the appointment of the following officers of the Q.M.C., is revoked: To be lieutenant, Major D. G. Stivers; to be major, Capt. H. L. East; to be 1st lieutenant, 2d Lieut. S. B. Hooper. (March 5, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major E. B. Whitman to Washington, D.C.; Major J. R. Worth to Pittsburgh, Pa., and take station as construction Q.M. at the power houses at Springdale, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lorain, Ohio; Major F. H. Todd to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. F. Saylor to Newport News, Va., relieving Capt. H. B. Cowan. (March 5, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major P. W. Farmer to Ancon, O.Z., for duty as property auditor; Majors J. S. Crane and E. A. Denell to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. W. Jackson to San Antonio, Texas; Capt. J. Mageean to Eagle Pass, Texas. (March 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) E. J. Bath, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meigs, D.C., and will proceed to his home. (March 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) E. Huttermann, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to his home. (March 5, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. J. Bruner to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. H. S. Oderman to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. W. H. Hale to Washington, D.C.; Capt. M. L. Patrick to commanding general, Southern Dept. (March 7, War D.)

(Continued on page 1004.)

Officers' School, for duty as instructor. (March 1, War D.)
 Resignation by W. D. Savage, Cav., as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 1, War D.)
 Resignation by F. N. Raymond, Cav., as a provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 1, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. J. H. Lewis, Cav. (major, Reg. Army), is discharged from the military service of U.S. as lieutenant colonel only. (March 6, War D.)
 Major L. J. H. Herwig, Cav. (capt., Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as major only. (March 4, War D.)
 Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. T. S. Poole, Cav. (now on duty with 76th F.A.), is made permanent. (March 6, War D.)
 Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieuts. R. L. Burnell and G. Sawtelle, Cav. (now on duty with 79th F.A.), are made permanent. (March 7, War D.)
 Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieuts. W. D. Prettyman and W. S. Wadleton, Cav. (now on duty with 76th F.A.), are made permanent. (March 7, War D.)
 Col. M. W. Rowell, Cav., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only. Colonel Rowell, upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect this date, after more than thirty years' service. (March 7, War D.)
 Capt. G. H. Carruth, Cav., is assigned to 16th Cav., Mercedes, Texas, for duty. (March 7, War D.)
 Major T. K. Brown, Cav., is relieved from detail as a member of G.S.C. (March 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

1ST—First Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 1st F.A., to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., March 1, for the purpose of taking a course, beginning on that date, for aerial observers. (March 5, War D.)

7TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. W. B. Dunwoody, 7th F.A., is made permanent. (March 5, War D.)

8TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. O. J. Bond, jr., 8th F.A., is made permanent. (March 7, War D.)

43D—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. W. R. Holcomb, 43d F.A., is made permanent. (March 5, War D.)

53D—First Lieut. I. P. Trotter, 53d F.A., to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 4, War D.)

351ST—Following officers of 351st F.A. upon demobilization of their regiment will proceed to the schools specified: Capt. A. Erlander to Infantry Officers' School, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. F. C. Neikirk to Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (March 6, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Officers of F.A. to Louisville, Ky., as student officers at the F.A.C.O.T.S.: First Lieuts. E. R. Broadbent, H. J. Crigger, H. G. Lackee, J. Muller, F. A. Smith, H. E. Solen, A. R. Temple, W. V. Winn and A. R. Woolley, 2d Lieuts. J. R. O. Bradley, H. C. Burke, J. W. Carrothers, C. H. Day, H. C. Floyd, T. S. French, E. A. Niblack, W. Peacock, jr., C. D. Quarles, F. S. Renshaw, E. C. Ringer, S. E. Stanciak, G. D. Stillson, R. H. Sturgeon, W. Wigton, jr., and L. McK. Eilers. (March 6, War D.)

Col. J. E. Myers, F.A. (major, Reg. Army), is discharged from the military service of the United States as colonel only. (March 6, War D.)

Major R. W. Gibbs, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. (March 6, War D.)

First Lieut. G. W. Cassell, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of F.A. assigned to 4th F.A. and to Camp Stanley, Texas, and join regiment: First Lieuts. B. L. Davis, J. C. Eliff, M. H. Greene and J. P. Mead. (March 6, War D.)

The leave granted Col. (Major Gen.) J. E. McMahon, F.A., is extended one month. (March 1, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. Bradley to Washington to the Chief of Staff for duty with the morale branch; Major J. J. Quill to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. H. M. Daugherty and 2d Lieut. R. M. Gray to Louisville, Ky., Camp Taylor. (March 1, War D.)

Col. M. G. Randol, F.A., to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (March 4, War D.)

Resignation by H. W. Farnam, jr., F.A., as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 4, War D.)

Col. W. F. Morrison, F.A., upon the expiration of leave, report to the Chief of F.A. for temporary duty in his office. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. K. Hodges, F.A., is honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as captain only. (March 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. A. Clark, F.A., from duty at Camp Dix, N.J., to Washington for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. J. Quinn, F.A., is attached to the Motor Transport Corps and will remain on his present duties in command of Service Park Unit No. 339, Camp Jackson, S.C. (March 5, War D.)

Officers of F.A. now on duty at Fort Sill, Okla., to report to Field Art. C.O.T.S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on April 1, 1919, as student officers: First Lieuts. G. J. Van Helbergen and F. A. Calkin, 2d Lieuts. T. O. Foreman and M. J. Nolan. (March 5, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. J. S. Hammond, F.A., is discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, to take effect this date. (March 7, War D.)

Capt. D. R. McComas, F.A., is assigned to 81st F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky., and join. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. T. McCain, F.A., is attached to the Motor Transport Corps and will proceed to Newport News, Va., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Major W. C. Braly, jr., C.A., to Fort Rodman, Mass., to assume command of the Coast Defenses of New Bedford. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Williamson, C.A.C., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to Coast Defenses of San Diego for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Col. J. S. Hardin, C.A.C., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Coast Defenses of Savannah, Fort Screven, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., not later than March 6, 1919, and report in person to the commanding general, Coast Artillery training center, to pursue basic course for Class 3 officers: Major E. E. McCartney and Capt. E. L. Meyer. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. L. A. Williford, C.A.C., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. C. Stalter, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 1, War D.)

Major O. A. Wallace, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Southern New York, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Nygaard, C.A.C., will proceed at own expense to the Coast Defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. C. B. Palmer, C.A.C., will proceed at own expense to the Coast Defenses of San Diego, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. S. I. Hess, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of pursuing the basic course for Class 3 officers, Coast Art. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. A. H. Miller, C.A.C., relieved as assistant editor of the Journal of the United States Artillery and will report to the commanding general, Coast Art. training center, Fort Monroe, Va., for instruction. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. A. Bennett will assume command of the Coast Defenses of Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Col. H. S. Miller, now commanding the Coast Defenses of Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S.C., is relieved from his present assignment and will report to the commanding general, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty on his staff. Lieut. Col. J. C. Henderson to Fort Monroe, Va. (March 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. Payne, C.A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. (March 4, War D.)

(Continued on page 1006.)

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Coast Artillery Corps—Continued from page 1005.

Resignation by C. E. Muehlberg, C.A.C., as a provisional
first lieutenant is accepted. (March 5, War D.)
First Sergeant, P. E. Butler, C.A.C., will be placed upon the
retired list at Fort Worden, Wash., and will proceed to his
home. (March 6, War D.)

Cook T. Foran, C.A.C., 1st Co., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be
placed upon the retired list at that fort and will proceed to
his home. (March 6, War D.)

INFANTRY.

12TH—Leave, on account of sickness, for one month to
Lieut. Col. C. H. Rich, 12th Inf. (March 1, War D.)

29TH—Officers relieved from duty at Camp McClellan, Ala.,
are assigned to 29th Inf., Camp Beauregard, La., and will
proceed to join that regiment: Capt. C. M. Brown and V. N.
Taylor, Inf. (March 4, War D.)

32D—Capt. F. G. Stafford, adjt., 32d Inf., is relieved from
attachment to that regiment and from duty at Camp Kearny,
Cal., to Camp Lee, Va., as student officer. (March 1, War D.)

43D—Capt. G. R. Barker, 43d Inf., to Camp Logan, Texas,
as regimental unit supply officer. (March 4, War D.)

45TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of
1st Lieut. C. L. Moon, 45th Inf., is made permanent. (March
5, War D.)

62D—Each of the following officers now attached to 62d
Inf., Camp Lee, Va., is assigned to that regiment: Second
Lieuts. T. W. Cassavant and P. H. Lawrence, Inf. (March 1,
War D.)

372D—Capt. E. M. Robison, 372d Inf., to Camp Sherman,
Ohio, and join his regiment. (March 1, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. Hanson is de-
tailed in the I.G.D. for present emergency and to Camp Gordon,
Atlanta, Ga., as camp inspector, relieving Major W. A.
Dixon, I.G.D.; Lieut. Col. R. O. Ragsdale is assigned to 33d
Inf. and to Panama, C.Z., on transport sailing from New
Orleans about March 30; Major E. L. Field is detailed as in-
spector-instructor, National Guard of Texas, and will then
proceed to Waco, Texas, and take station; Capt. W. L. Whar-
ton to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. G. W. Lester to R.O.T.C., District
No. 1, Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Thompson is assigned
to 25th Inf. and to Nogales, Ariz. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. A. Ripley to
Camp Dodge, Iowa; Col. J. R. Lindsay to 42d Inf., at Camp
Upton, N.Y.; Col. H. T. Bull is detailed as assistant to the
military inspector of the R.O.T.C., University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Laubach is assigned to
10th Inf., Camp Meade, Md., and will join; Lieut. Col. L. D.
Baker to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., as assistant to the de-
partment adjutant; Major W. C. Cullion to Washington for
duty in office of the Chief of Militia Bureau; Major F. B.
Jordan is detailed as assistant to the district military in-
spector of the R.O.T.C., District No. 5, Nashville, Tenn.; Capt.
T. A. Austin to Raleigh, N.C.; Capt. F. S. Matthews to Camp
Sherman, Ohio, with 40th Inf. (March 1, War D.)

Officers to Camp Lee, Va., Inf. O.S., as students: Second
Lieuts. J. Matsen, E. E. Radcliff, W. A. Darden, K. C. Cox
and 1st Lieut. J. E. Arrowood, Inf. (March 6, War D.)

Resignation by N. P. Williams, Inf., of his commissions as
temporary capt. and provisional 1st lieut. is accepted. (March
1, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. L. H. Thompson, Inf., as an
officer of the Army is accepted. (March 1, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. A.
Smith, Inf., is made permanent. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. M. McRae
will report in person to the Chief of Staff in Washington;
Major F. C. Rogers to Governors Island, N.Y.; Capt. J.
Sipolski, now at Camp Travis, Texas, will proceed to Fort
Sam Houston, Texas, and report in person to the C.O. of that
post for duty with Cavalry Officers' School. (March 5,
War D.)

Resignation by D. P. Powers, Inf., as temporary first lieuten-
ant and provisional second lieutenant is accepted. (March
5, War D.)

Capt. M. L. Landreth, Inf., to Camp Lee, Va., for examina-
tion to determine his fitness for permanent appointment in the
Regular Army. (March 5, War D.)

Major W. J. Potter, Inf., to Denver, Colo., Base Hospital
No. 21, for further treatment. (March 5, War D.)

The following appointments on Nov. 2, 1918, by the com-
manding general, A.E.F., with rank from Nov. 2, 1918, are
confirmed: To be lieutenant colonel of Infantry, Major T. M.
Sherman, Inf.; to be major of Infantry, Capt. A. A. Platner,
Inf. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. R. L. Henry, jr., Inf., to Washington for duty. (March
5, War D.)

Major J. R. N. Weaver, Inf., is relieved from detail as a
member of the G.S. Corps. (March 5, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major C. L. Tinker to
R.O.T.C., District No. 11, San Francisco, Cal.; Major E. F.
Reinhart to R.O.T.C., District No. 4, Tucker Building, Raleigh,
N.C.; Major F. R. McLean to Engineering Societies Building,
New York, N.Y.; Capt. C. Swanson to Camp Travis, Fort Sam
Houston, Texas. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of Inf. detailed to college duty: Col. F. Tompkins
as professor Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Major W. T.
Pigott as assistant prof. Missouri Military Academy, Mexico,
Mo.; Major G. W. Edgington to Omaha, Neb.; Major D. O.
Byars to University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; Capt. E. E.
Brown to Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn. (March 4,
War D.)

Officers detailed as assistants to the district military in-
spector of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, District No. 3,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: Lieut. Col.
R. Butler and A. M. Hall, Inf. (March 4, War D.)

First Lieut. J. I. Hillman, Inf., is relieved from assignment
to 8th Inf. and is assigned to 13th Inf. (March 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. S. W. Anding, Inf., is relieved from assignment
to 3d Inf. (March 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. F. Taylor, Inf., is assigned to 40th Inf.
(March 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. T. Donnelly, Inf. (capt., Cav.), to Fort Sam
Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School, as instructor. (March
4, War D.)

Col. H. Tupes, Inf., is detailed in the I.G.D. for present
emergency and to Washington for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. E. L. Bull, Inf., having been found incapacitated for
active service on account of disability incident thereto, his
retirement is announced. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. L. Drake, Inf., to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa,
for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. Baird, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor
of military science and tactics at the University of
Oregon, Eugene, Ore. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. A. T. Budgett, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor
of military science and tactics at Stanton Military Academy,
Staunton, Va. (March 4, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Bruno, Inf., is attached to the Con-
struction Division and to Camp Las Casnas, Porto Rico, for
duty. (March 4, War D.)

Officers assigned to 12th Inf., Camp Stuart, Va., and will
join that regiment: Capt. W. R. Dwyer, C. C. Manly, E. J.
Johnston, C. E. Frank and J. P. Booker, Inf. (March 4,
War D.)

Resignation by L. E. Bennett, jr., Inf., of his commissions
as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is ac-
cepted. (March 4, War D.)

Resignation by K. Engeldinger, Inf., of his commission as
captain, Regular Army, is accepted. (March 4, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. W. Anshelm, P.S., retired, to his home and
from active duty. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of P.S., retired, to their homes and relieved from
active duty: Capt. T. M. Kite and 1st Lieut. G. W. Hall.
(March 4, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

First Lieut. M. C. Bourke, M.T.C., to Aberdeen, Md., for
duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Piper, M.T.C., is transferred to the Walter
Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for observation
and treatment. (March 1, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Major J. B. Carlock, C.W.S., 1st Gas Regiment, to Wash-
ington, D.C., for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Capt. H. E. Wells, C.W.S., to Medical Dept., Cape May,
N.J., Hospital No. 11, for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. E. C. Smith, C.W.S., to Aberdeen, Md., for duty.
(March 5, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. R. Dickson, retired, from duty at Camp Lee, Va., to
his home and from active duty. (March 6, War D.)

Retired officers relieved from present duties, to take effect
April 1, 1919, and will then proceed home and from active
duty: Col. W. S. Patten, G. H. Gale, E. P. Brewer and
T. W. Moore, Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, E. R. Morris and
J. A. Goodin, Major C. G. Dwyer and Capt. O. A. Nesmith.
(March 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. Frazier, U.S.A., retired, to home and from
active duty. (March 6, War D.)

Following retired officers will proceed to their homes and
relieved from further duty: Col. C. Young, Major P. C.
Stevens, Capt. J. S. E. Young, 1st Lieuts. M. C. Cooney, H. L.
Harris, jr., W. E. Mould, A. W. Jackman and 2d Lieut. A. C.
McKelvey. (March 5, War D.)

Retired officers to proceed home and relieved from active
duty: Col. O. B. Mitcham and F. Baker. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Keene, retired, to home and from active duty.
Major Keene is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only.
(March 4, War D.)

Major W. J. Pardee, retired, to his home and relieved from
active duty. (March 4, War D.)

Retired officers to home and relieved from active duty:
Majors H. S. Whipple, W. C. Metcalf and Capt. L. I. Samuel-
son. (March 4, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

First Lieut. C. T. Tittmann, A.S.C., to Washington, D.C.,
for duty. (March 4, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Grant, Rockford,
Ill. Detail for court: Col. C. Young, Development Unit; Col.
S. W. Noyes, 161st Depot Brigade; Lieut. Col. J. M. Hutchin-
son, 161st Depot Brigade; Lieut. Col. H. D. Selton, Conva-
lescent Center; Majors T. Steele, 161st Depot Brigade; W. T.
Piggott, jr., 161st Depot Brigade; H. W. Bartlett, 161st Depot
Brigade; C. Rush, 161st Depot Brigade; J. A. Walrath, 161st
Depot Brigade; R. L. Platt, 161st Depot Brigade; P. Mc-
Allister, 161st Depot Brigade; W. E. Payson, 416th Reserve
Labor Btl.; H. V. Ellis, 161st Depot Brigade; F. E. Mc-
Govern, judge advocate, J.A.G.D.; W. A. Hayes, J.A.G.D.;
J. P. Hall, J.A.G.D.; Capt. E. Young, assistant judge advocate,
161st Depot Brigade. (March 1, War D.)

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MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. K. T. Riggs and Lieut. Col. F. C. Weems, U.S.A., are
detached as members of the G.S.C. for the period of the present
emergency. (March 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. Hill detailed as professor at Riverside
Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga. (March 1, War D.)

Transfers on the mutual application of the officers con-
cerned are announced: First Lieut. LeR. Lutes, Inf., to C.A.C.,
and 1st Lieut. R. B. Gayle, C.A.C., to Inf., both with rank
from April 30, 1918. Lieutenant Lutes will proceed to Jack-
son Barracks, La., for duty, and Lieutenant Gayle is assigned
to 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M., and will join. (March 1,
War D.)

Officers to the schools specified: Capt. C. M. Kellogg, 161st
Depot Brigade, and Capt. W. Seymour, jr., 32d P.A., to Camp
Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty as student officers at
the Field Art. Central Officers' Training School; 1st Lieut.
R. J. Matthews, 32d P.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for
duty as student officer at the Cavalry Officers' School. (March
6, War D.)

Officers to Governors Island, N.Y., Eastern Dept., for duty:
Col. C. E. Dentler, J. C. Brady, J. L. Bond, Inf.; O. Latrobe,
Cav., and L. W. Caffey, Lieut. Col. B. R. Campbell, R. G.
Rutherford and Major T. S. Arms, Inf. (March 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. S. E. Young (capt., U.S.A. retired) is hon-
orably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (March
5, War D.)

Major F. Foster, U.S.A., to the Canal Zone and report for
duty. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. M. F. Cooney, U.S.A. (1st lieut., retired), is hon-
orably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. H. L. Harris, jr. (1st lieut., U.S.A. retired), is hon-
orably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. W. Anshelm, U.S.A. (1st lieut., F.S., retired), is hon-
orably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 4,
War D.)

Capt. J. H. Baker, U.S.A. (1st lieut., U.S.A., retired), is
honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 5,
War D.)

Major W. E. Mould, U.S.A. (1st lieut., U.S.A., retired), is
honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (March 5,
War D.)

Capt. A. W. Jackman, U.S.A. (1st lieut., U.S.A., retired), is
honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 5,
War D.)

Capt. A. C. McKelvey, U.S.A. (2d lieut., retired), is hon-
orably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 5, War D.)

Transfers on the mutual application of the officers con-
cerned: Second Lieut. E. G. Miller, C.A.C., to F.A., and 2d
Lieut. R. A. Ericson, F.A., to C.A.C., both with rank from
Nov. 1, 1918. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. W. Yale, U.S.A., is relieved as assistant to the mili-

tary attaché, England, with station at Cairo, Egypt, and will report in person to Brig. Gen. M. Churchill, G.S., American Embassy, Paris, France, for duty with the peace commission. (March 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. J. Pardee, U.S.A. (maor, retired), is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (March 4, War D.)

Appointment on March 5, 1919, of 1st Lieut. E. S. Gregg to captain, U.S.A. (emer.), March 5, 1919, is announced. (March 6, War D.)

Appointment on Oct. 23, 1918, by the C.G., A.E.F., with rank from Oct. 23, 1918, is confirmed: To be captain, Army Service Corps, Major C. L. Hunt, Inf. (March 5, War D.)

EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED BY DU PONT CO.

The enormous business done by the well-known firm of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company of Wilmington, Del., in explosives during the present war is shown in the annual report of the company sent recently to the shareholders. This report states that the company produced during the war 1,466,761,219 pounds

of military explosives, or, it is said, forty per cent. of all the explosives for the Allies. The report shows the company to have earned \$329,121,607 gross, and \$47,221,367 net, after providing for amortization. Profit and loss on sale of real estate, securities, etc., is placed at \$4,123,292, thus leaving net receipts of \$43,098,074, as compared with \$49,258,661 in the previous year and \$82,107,692 in 1916. In 1915 the net was \$57,840,757. The earnings for 1918 were equal to approximately \$67 a share, as against \$77.56 in 1917.

VOYAGE OF U.S.S. BARRY.

The U.S. destroyer Barry, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from the war zone, had to make a voyage of 11,000 miles to get to her designated station in the war, and all told it is estimated she has traveled 50,000 miles. She left Manila, Aug. 1, 1917, and arrived in British waters Oct. 20. She met a very heavy gale in the Mediterranean which swept everything mov-

able from her deck, including life boats. The Barry, which was launched in October, 1902, is at present in command of Lieut. Joseph W. Gregory. Lieut. Martin F. Comeau is her executive officer. Ensign G. M. West and J. J. Roth are also included in her personnel. The Barry performed valuable service in patrol and convoy work.

A long and patient but vain effort on the part of a khaki-clad driver to induce a mule, drawing what appeared to be a load of laundry, through the gateway of a local hospital afforded considerable amusement to the boys in blue who were watching the proceedings. The mule would do anything but pass through the gateway. "Want any 'elp, chum?" shouted one of the boys in blue to the driver, as he rested a moment. "No," replied the driver, "but I'd like to know how Noah got two of these blighters into the Ark!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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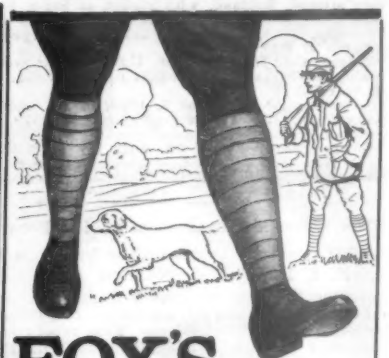
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